THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

VOL. XXXVI NO. 227 | COPYRIGHT 1944 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY | BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1944 | ** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands; FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Paris Liberated by Patriot Forces; Nazis Suffer Major Disaster in France

Cranberry Yield Drops; Churchill-Bonomi Confer; Seizure of Mines Ordered

The World's Day—August 23, 1944

Boston: Cranberry Growers Report Low Yield

Massachusetts' cranberry crop this year will be the lowest in a decade —230,000 barrels as compared to 485,000 barrels in 1943, Cape Cod growers learned at their annual meeting. Frost, drought, excessive heat, and fruit worms are listed as the causes of the small crop yield. [Page 2.]

Larger industrial, social, and political freedom constitute the three strongest desires of the Negro in America, the Rev. William N. DeBerry of Springfield, asserted at the Rotary Club of Boston luncheon at the Hotel Statler today. He is a member of the Governor's Committee for Racial and Religious Understanding. [Page 2.]

Frank E. Smith, Assistant District Attorney of the Southern District was appointed District Attorney today by Governor Saltonstall to succeed William C. Crossley, who resigned last week. The appointment was confirmed unanimously by the Executive Council.

Europe: Churchill and Italian Leaders Confer

Prime Minister Winston Churchill has conferred with Premier Ivanoe Bonomi, head of the Italian Government, and Marshal Pietro Badoglio, it was announced in Rome.

Plans for Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt to be present in Paris "if that is practical," when Allied troops parade under the Arc de Triomphe are now being made, according to the London Daily Herald. French troops will lead the parade, the paper said.

An occupation air force is reported being planned for Germany by Allied air leaders, comprising possibly 15,000 bombers and fighters to co-operate with the ground troops which will be sent into Germany to preserve order when the Reich capitulates.

Swedish ships bound for German ports will no longer be underwritten by the Swedish War Insurance Board, it has been announced in Stockholm. This will prevent all Swedish ships from trading with Germany.

The Swiss Government has withdrawn its diplomatic representation from Vichy following Marshal Philippe Pétain's statement that he has been compelled to withdraw from the city and is therefore no longer effective Chief of the French State.

A plane crashed on the infants' department of a church school in the village of Freckleton, Lancashire, resulting in fatal injuries to 31 children and three adults. The whole area was set on fire and several other buildings wrecked or burned.

Washington: Roosevelt Orders Seizure of Mines

President Roosevelt ordered Government seizure of the mines and other workings of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company in Pennsylvania because of "strikes, threatened strikes and other labor disturbances."

The Senate took up consideration of machinery to dispose of war surpluses after the House passed a version which differed in key provisions, such as in regard to the speed of surpluses reaching the civilian market. [Page 11.]

National: 5,000 Miners Idle in Pennsylvania

A strike called to enforce union demands for recognition as collective bargaining agent for supervisory employees kept more than 5,000 miners idle in Western Pennsylvania soft coal fields and threatened to spread to pits in other bituminous fields. The National Labor Relations Board announced here that supervisory employees of 59 mines have filed notices of strike votes. The men already on strike represent six mines.

A resolution indorsing the candidacy of President Roosevelt precipitated vigorous opposition at the 81st annual convention of the New York State Federation of Labor in Syracuse, but was passed after a section was stricken out. The stricken part, opponents held, implied that Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, Republican candidate for President, was an enemy of labor, and that the Republican Party was likewise.

Americas: Argentina Uncovers New Spy Ring

Argentine federal police have uncovered a new German spy organization, captured agents, and confiscated material, the Argentine Press Subsecretariat has announced. Unofficial reports say 26 high-powered radio transmitters have been seized in recent months.

Far East: Japan Recalls Envoy From Thailand

The Japanese Government has recalled Ambassador Teiji Tsubogami from Thailand and announced appointment of Kumaichi Yamamoto, Vice-Minister for Greater East Asia, as his successor, the Tokyo Radio announced.

The Japanese Ministry of War has announced that two more Japanese generals have been killed "in line of duty abroad," Maj. Gen. Genkichi Shima and Maj. Gen. Genzo Minakami.

In Japan a compulsory labor service law for girls and unmarried women from 12 to 40 years old went into effect on Aug. 22, the Japanese Domei Agency stated. The women will be mobilized as needed, the Agency indicated.

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts. Page 1, Columns 7 and 8.

Government Seeks to Halt Women From Leaving Jobs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23—The Government is seeking ways to solve the problem of evaporation of women from war jobs.

In a great many areas, war industries are still depending on women as their chief source of new manpower, but the number of women employed, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, has steadily declined since January.

Evaporation of labor is responsible, in part, for the nation's failure to reach war production goals, Maj. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, Army Service Forces official, told the Senate War Investigating Committee yesterday, and that July production of some vital war items dropped as much as 53 per cent below June output.

On one occasion recently, General Clay declared, the United States was able to provide "only one half the quantity of 155-mm. ammunition requested by a theater commander in a landing opera-

Continued on Page 11, Column 4

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Wednesday, August 23, 1944

Boston and New England News	2, 4
Daily Features Page	15
Editorials	16
Financial Pages	12, 13
New Hampshire Letter	3
Radio Timetable	4
Sports Page	14
Theater and Arts	4
The Home Forum	8
The Vision Beyond (With Spanish Translation)	
Today's Woman	10
Advertising	
Amusements (grouped)	4
Classified	13
Real Estate Directory	11
Restaurants (grouped)	14

Weather Predictions

Fair

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Waste Paper Collections

Boston—Business office collection—Over 500 pounds call Hubbard 5606 for special handling; under 500 pounds place in nearest bin.

Boston (Wards 15-18)—Tomorrow.

Belmont—Tomorrow.

Hudson—Tomorrow.

Quincy—Tomorrow.

Revere—Tomorrow.

Winchester—Tomorrow.

Boston to Observe Liberation of Paris

Playing of the Marseillaise, Star-Spangled Banner and service songs over Boston's public address system featured the city's observance today of the fall of Paris to French patriots. Tomorrow noon an official city ceremony will take place at the Parkman bandstand on Boston Common.

Governer Saltonstall and Mayor Tobin will represent the Commonwealth and the City.

Capt. Pierre Gilly, commander of a French warship docked in Boston, has been invited to speak, and the strains of the Marseillaise will be heard as a delegation of French sailors marches to the Common.

Navy Gives Up Somerset And Hotel Victoria

With the Hotels Victoria and Somerset to be returned by the Navy to civilian use within the next two months, Boston hotel men generally agreed today that "getting a room in this city" will shortly fall into the category of near-normal routine.

Reconversion of the two large hotels with a total of more than 400 rooms adds to other factors that have been easing the strain on hotel accommodations. There have been fewer large conventions. There also has been a falling off of industrialists and government officials who once were rushing into the Hub to help gear New England to a war stride.

Has Peacetime Bearing

Several weeks ago the Boston City Club was evacuated by the Women's Army Corps. A 10-man committee is now at work on the details of returning the building to its role of a club for business men.

While the Navy insists that the evacuation of the Somerset by its engineers, radio men, and students of radar, and the Victoria by its "storekeepers" is not an indication of a cutback in the Naval training program, it is said to indicate that the war is reaching a climax and that military forces have attained the required levels of wartime efficiency.

Status of Other Hotels

Left in the hands of the Navy is the Lincolnshire which now shelters the Waves. A Coast Guard receiving station is maintained at the Brunswick Hotel, and the Spars are stationed in Brandon Hall, Brookline. The Army has taken over a portion of the Beaconsfield Hotel for housing the Wacs. Army MP's occupy the Buckminster.

How soon the Victoria and Somerset will be used by civilians

Continued on Page 2, Column 3

By a Staff Artist

German Collapse Grows in France

This over-all map shows the swift progress that has been made in liberating France by Allied military power and the French Forces of the Interior. Arrows indicate new Allied blows.

Will U. S. Support Peace Controls? Roosevelt Bars Letup in Lend-Lease

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23—As the American, British and Russian peace programs, as thus far formulated, were considered by the Dumbarton Oaks conferees today, one single question rose above all others. It was simply: Will the American people and their Congress support the decisive scheme of up-to-the-hilt participation in peace enforcement that Secretary of State Cordell Hull has proposed at Dumbarton Oaks?

Key to this American proposal, it is unofficially reported here (to mounting press objections that the State Department is disclosing nothing officially at this time), is that the delegate from each of the four big powers sitting on the executive council of the new security organization would have the power to order the use of force by his nation to put down aggression.

This would mean that the American delegate could send American forces into combat without waiting for approval from Congress. In practice, it would probably mean that the President, whoever it happened to be, would have war-defense, if not war-making, powers. This would be the case since presumably the delegate would be working quite closely with the President, much as the Russian, British and Chinese delegates would be working with Stalin, Churchill, Chiang Kai-shek, or their successors.

League Lapse Recalled

Naturally, this proposal gives rise to speculation as to how it might be accomplished. One answer frequently heard in Washington is that a provision for such a delegate, having such powers, will be incorporated into the peace organization treaty that the Senate will be asked to confirm. The delegate's powers would then continue under terms of the treaty.

With Woodrow Wilson's experience still vivid in memory, it is understandable that Russian and British delegates (the Chinese will not sit in the conferences until the Russians have departed) should enter these discussions with considerable reservations. They

Continued on Page 7, Column 6

Women's role in peacemaking: Intimate Message from Washington, Editorial Page.

Peace Delegates To Meet Roosevelt

By the Associated Press

Washington, Aug. 23

Delegates to the Dumbarton Oaks Security Conference were invited to the White House this afternoon to meet President Roosevelt. Forty-two names were on the calling list.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 (AP)—President Roosevelt told Congress today that lend-Lease aid should continue until the unconditional surrender of both Japan and Germany.

Apparently taking note of statements by some persons in and out of Congress that this vast program of Allied aid should be curtailed or dropped after Germany is defeated, the Chief Executive, in forwarding a quarterly report to Congress placing Lend-Lease help through June 30 at $28,270,351,000. asserted:

"We should not permit any weakening of this system of combined war supply to delay final victory a single day or to cost unnecessarily the life of one American boy.

Plays Vital Offensive Role

"Until the unconditional surrender of both Japan and Germany, we should continue the Lend-Lease program on whatever scale is necessary to make the combined striking power of all the United Nations against our enemies as overwhelming and as effective as we can make it.

"We know now that by combining our power we can speed the day of certain victory. We know also that only by continuing our unity can we secure a just and durable peace."

The President said Lend-Lease

Continued on Page 7, Column 3

U. S. Files Antitrust Suit Against Nation's Railroads

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 (AP)—The Justice Department announced today it has filed an antitrust suit in Lincoln, Neb., against the Association of American Railroads, the Western Association of Railway Executives, J. P. Morgan and Company, Kuhn, Loeb and Company, and 47 individual railroads.

Also named as defendants are the officers and directors of the Association of American Railroads, top executives of the 47 railroads named and 31 other individuals.

Attorney General Francis Biddle announced through his Washington office that the complaint "charges that a combination of private financial, industrial, and railroad interests have acted collusively to maintain noncompetitive rates for transportation and to prevent and retard improvements in the services and facilities of railroads for the western part of the United States."

Complaint Outlined

The complaint asks the court to dissolve the Association of American Railroads—representing 85 per cent of the nation's principal steam rail lines—and of the Western Association of Railway Executives, an organization of western systems.

It also asks an injunction against all the defendants to prevent a revival or continuance of any of the offenses charged and to prevent a revival of the Western Agreement, the Western Commissioner or the Committee of Directors from setting up a plan which would restrain trade in violation of the Sherman Antitrust Act.

Assistant Attorney General Wendell L. Berge in charge of the antitrust division said the War and Navy Departments did not object to the filing of the suit, but he added he did not know what action might be taken by them later.

The service departments have requested postponement of approximately 30 similar suits until after the war.

Mr. Berge said that under any circumstances from 9 to 12 months

Continued on Page 14, Column 5

United Nations Food Charter Seeks Better Living Standard

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23—A constitution for a new United Nations organization to be known as FAO was made public today.

FAO—The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations—planned at a Hot Springs, Va. conference in June, 1943, will come into being as soon as 20 nations have accepted the Constitution. It is hoped to hold an inaugural meeting not later than next January.

If it meets this schedule, FAO will probably be the second full-fledged international organization to grow out of World War II. The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration is already a going concern, with headquarters in Washington. The International Labor Office has continued to operate during the war with headquarters moved from Geneva to Montreal.

Other new United Nations bodies in the making are:

International Monetary Fund and a bank for reconstruction and development—recommended at the recent Bretton Woods United Nations monetary and financial conference.

United Nations organization for educational and cultural reconstruction: submitted to 44 nations at the conference of Allied minis-

Continued on Page 14, Column 5

Russian armies sweep toward Bucharest and Ploesti oil fields in double push to within 60 miles of Danube—Drive in north reaches beaches of Riga.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press and other direct news dispatches

Paris is once more free—and once more French.

Liberation of the Capital after more than four years of Nazi occupation has been proclaimed by General de Gaulle, Allied troops apparently have not yet entered the city.

But 50,000 well-armed members of the French Forces of the Interior and additional tens of thousands of not-so-well-armed descendants of the citoyens who stormed the Bastille in 1789 have seized control of its public buildings, driven out or rounded up all Germans and Vichyites who remained after four days of street fighting, and raised the Tricolor to the top of the Eiffel Tower.

The dramatic "capture" of Paris by its aroused inhabitants, while Allied guns thundered in the environs and Allied planes roared overhead, is symbolic of two developments of transcendent importance—the full renascence of France and the disintegration of German military power.

The remarkable speed of the Allied advances to the northwest and southeast made it impossible for the Germans to attempt a serious defense of the city that generally is regarded as the cradle of the ideals for which the Allies are fighting.

Today there is every indication that the Germans are suffering a disaster of staggering proportions on French soil.

American armor has made a lightning stab southeast of Paris to Sens, 165 miles from the Reich border.

Along the Seine, the remnants of Marshal von Kluge's Seventh Army are being systematically cut to pieces by cross-fire from converging Anglo-Canadian and American forces.

In southern France, Allied units have dashed 80 miles through the heart of the Nazi defenses to occupy Grenoble and cut off a possible German escape avenue to northern Italy.

Marseille is virtually surrounded.

Enemy resistance inside Toulon is weakening.

French Patriots have assumed control of 14 departments, comprising 500,000 square miles.

And there are reports from Spain and Berlin that American forces have landed in undetermined strength southeast of Bordeaux on the Bay of Biscay.

The latter development, if true, may represent an attempt to gain quick control of additional ports urgently needed to sustain the speed of the Allied advance. Cherbourg is the only French port now firmly in Allied hands, and it is not nearly large enough to handle the necessary traffic.

General Eisenhower's Headquarters has not received official confirmation of the liberation of Paris, but this probably is because regular Allied troops have not yet entered it.

Meanwhile, tremendous new events also are building in eastern Europe.

In Romania, the Russians are marching toward Bucharest and the Ploesti oil fields in a double push that has overrun Iasi and approached to within 60 miles of the Danube. Collapse of the whole German Black Sea flank and the retirement of Bulgaria and Romania from the war may be early sequels to this new offensive.

In northern Poland, Soviet forces are gradually outflanking Warsaw and driving a wedge between German troops within and below the Polish Capital and East Prussia.

And an official Nazi radiocast says the Russians in Latvia have reached the beaches at Riga in a sudden new drive to the Baltic. If this is true, a new trap has been set for the German 16th and 18th Armies.

Western Front:

Paris has shaken loose the shackles of four years of enemy bondage and stands free once more, liberated by armed and unarmed tens of thousands of Frenchmen who swept the Nazis from the city's streets, while American armed might drew up around the Capital.

A special communiqué from

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

But Paris Disobeyed The Nazis

An intimate glimpse of life in Paris under German rule, and the restrictions imposed on the French in view of the entry of the Allied forces, which now has come to pass, is given by Miss Cannell. This writer recently arrived in the United States on the exchange ship Gripsholm after 25 years in Paris. She is one of the few Americans who had her liberty during the occupation. Strict observance of all regulations for foreigners enabled her to retain this privilege. She was in a position to see much and now is free to tell what she saw.

By Kathleen Cannell

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Announcement by Gen. Charles de Gaulle of the liberation of the city of Paris recalls another announcement, by the German High Command, made to the population of Paris, prescribing their conduct in the event of invasion.

I was yet an anonymous unit of that population, before my repatriation last spring.

Everybody in France had thought of practically nothing but invasion for the past year; and it was nearly two years ago that notices were first posted in all the mairies (city halls) in Paris telling all males from 15 to 65 to present themselves at certain concentration centers the moment an official warning of an attempt at invasion by the Allied armies should be issued.

At one time similar posters appeared on walls in certain sections of the city, but they were not left up long. This really amounted to an inverted order of mobilization —an "order of demobilization for the Underground army." Grave penalties were announced in cases of noncompliance. No males who could possibly be effective in resistance were to be left at large.

Some were to be interned in

Continued on Page 5, Column 1

Allies Plan to Restore France To Key Power in World Setup

LONDON, Aug. 23 (AP) — Lieut. Gen. Joseph Pierre Koenig, Military Governor of Paris, is expected to go to the French capital immediately with his entire London staff and may join Gen. Charles de Gaulle there.

At the headquarters of General Koenig, who also heads the French Forces of the Interior, it was said that no attempt would be made to move the full civilian governmental organization into the capital until the Germans are cleared from the whole Parisian area and the danger of a German return in force is passed.

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 23—The dramatic liberation of Paris today by French Forces of the Interior charges with new vitality a momentous move which is now underway to revive the entente cordiale between Britain and France.

It does even more. It sets in motion a new Allied surge to restore the French Republic to its standing among the great powers —a key power in the new world setup for global security.

Never before in any one war has Paris fallen and been liberated. In all other wars when Paris fell, France was conquered and signed a subsequent peace as a conquered nation. The liberation of Paris today sets the stage for a new chapter in French and world history.

Allied Positions Strong

The very nature of the Paris liberation by French Forces of the Interior indicates the greatness and strength of the Allied position—suggests far-sighted wisdom in political strategy. Gen. George S. Patton's armored col-

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

'Millennium' Here In OPA Document?

TULSA, Okla., Aug. 23 (AP)—Opataphs, semiweekly mimeographed sheet of the Tulsa district Office of Price Administration, proclaimed in bold type beneath its name plate

"The only OPA document which can be understood without the aid of a lawyer or a dictionary."

Social Equality Stressed As Major Negro Problem

Greater industrial, social, and political freedom were described today as the three strongest desires of the Negro in America by the Rev. William N. DeBerry of Springfield, Mass., at the Rotary Club of Boston luncheon at the Hotel Statler.

A member of the Governor's Committee for Racial and Religious Understanding, the Rev. Mr. DeBerry said that although the Negro now enjoys the greatest industrial freedom ever, as the result of the necessities of national defense, it will probably constitute only a temporary advantage if the pattern of the World War I postwar period is repeated. Negroes, employed in large numbers during World War I, were relegated to their menial type of labor once the war had ended, he said.

"It is our earnest hope that those who have the planning of the postwar period may see to it that history is not repeated in this instance."

"All the Negro pleads for is that the aspiring, capable Negro may be free to rise above the restricted limited sphere of service, according to his capacity and fitness for the higher walks of life."

Referring to the Negro's desire for greater social freedom, the Rev. Mr. DeBerry said that a thoughtful, self-respecting Negro is not a social intruder.

"While he realizes that there is nothing amiss in his social intercourse with decent people of whatever race, he is not at all disposed to intrude socially upon individuals or private circles," he added.

"He believes that freedom of choice in all personal and social relations is a human right which should not be abridged or violated. He further believes that the question of social companionship is one to be settled by individual taste and preference rather than by legislation or social custom," continued the speaker.

The Rev. Mr. DeBerry cited the Government's treatment of the Negro in the armed forces "as one of the many instances of the flagrant policy of racial segregation practiced in America."

"It is because of the bugbear and scarecrow of social equality that the Negro is shorn of certain of his civil rights, the enjoyment of which would make him appear to be on a plane of social equality with those who are supposedly his social superiors," he continued.

"He is made to ride in Jim Crow cars in third-class accommodations and to suffer many humiliations, at the same time being compelled to pay first-class fares. Although he is taxed just as any other individual, he is very often denied entrance into public schools and buildings in the South and participation in public affairs," he said.

"To a large extent the Negro is still deprived of the free use of the ballot in the country in which he is a citizen and in whose support he has often been killed," he continued.

"It is contended as a reason for the wholesale disenfranchisement of the race in the South, that there is a danger of the Negro accomplishing a long-cherished purpose to hold the reins of government and that if this purpose is ever realized there will be a repetition of the historic reign of terror which prevailed during the carpet-bagging days of the reconstruction period.

"What the Negro asks, rather, is not to hold the reins of government, for the great majority of Negroes have no such silly dream, but that the black man who has complied with the legal conditions of voting may be a voter and have a voice in the government of the people, by the people, and for the people."

The Rev. Mr. DeBerry described the withholding of the right to vote as a flat violation of the 15th Amendment to the Federal Constitution which declares that the right to vote may not be denied or abridged on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Barbados Help Arrives

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 23 (AP)—The state office of the War Manpower Commission reported recently that an undisclosed number of workers had been brought into Connecticut from the Barbados Islands for employment in foundries and forge shops, and that more were coming.

Navy Gives Up Somerset And Hotel Victoria

Continued from Page 1

again is not yet clear to the managements.

The Somerset was purchased by Samuel Rudnick, one of a group of prominent contractors holding interests in the Mt. Washington Hotel in the White Mountains and other hotels. Gradual evacuation of the Somerset by military forces will commence at once, so that by the middle of October it may be possible to start remodelling of the premises.

As for the Victoria, the Navy has set Sept. 15 as the date of return to civilian use, although the management today declared the time would probably be nearer Oct. 1. Even then it might take some time, it was said, to recondition the hotel to transient use from its present role of Navy barracks.

Both hotels have been serving the military forces for two years.

The Navy is proud of its maintenance of the Hotel Somerset. Although 2,000 Navy men have been quartered here at one time, and at least 1,200 most of the time, Lieut. Commander Frank J Cavanagh has managed to keep them in line with the Navy policy of property protection.

The Lieutenant Commander stated: "The hotel is in better shape today than when we took it over. The room colors in the Navy tradition may not be acceptable to private use, but the Navy has kept the property in excellent condition."

Since the Navy took over the hotel in May, 1942, it has housed radio men, navigators, metalsmiths, and many other apprentices learning the Navy trades. At one time, the Navy men even allowed the Army to come in with a group of MP's. There was also a group of Coast Guardsmen visiting the hotel at one time as students of radar.

By the middle of October it is expected that most of the Navy personnel will have been evacuated from the hotel, leaving only about 250 to 300 radio men who will remain until the final evacuation hour. The Navy holds control of the hotel through Oct. 31.

Churches to Open For V-Day Prayer

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 23 (AP)—The Right Rev. William Appleton Lawrence, Bishop of the Western Massachusetts Diocese of the Episcopal Church, announced that all churches in his district would be open for prayer on V-Day.

Bishop Lawrence said that he did not believe the day would be one of "unrestrained exuberance and orgy of hilarity."

He said that the closing of taverns and entertainment places should depend upon the kind of amusement offered. He added that any owner who had friends or relatives in the Far East probably would consider it decent to close during any celebration of victory in Europe.

"I believe there will be a sense of soberness and seriousness," he said, "in recognition that perhaps the hardest, although not the most dangerous, part of our task is still before us in the winning of the peace."

Mutual Appreciation

U. S. O. Chairman Thanks Captain for Thanks

Mrs. L. Cushing Goodhue, Vice-Chairman of the Massachusetts U. S. O. Committee, greets Capt. Mildred H. McAfee, Director of the Women's Reserve of the Navy, on the occasion of a radio interview in which Captain McAfee expressed her appreciation for the fine work being done for women in the service at U. S. O. clubs.

Once Vendome Maître d'Hôtel Waits Victory March in Paris

One American citizen who hopes to march past the Arc de Triomphe in his native Paris is Private Raymond Saquet, in civilian life a landscape painter and maitre d'hotel of the Cafe Vendome. One face he will particularly scan the crowds to find will be that of his father, a Parisian newspaper editor from whom he has not heard in three years.

When Private Saquet stepped ashore on French soil this summer, he wrote his wife, who lives at 38 Hanson Street:

"I expected to get some time off to look up my relatives, but we've been so busy that the only chance I'll get to see them is when we pass through their backyards."

At least he has had the pleasure of bathing in a creek he used to visit in Brittany when he was a boy, according to Mrs. Saquet. The devastation of the towns he has seen in peacetime is very depressing, and he reports that "the only thing in order is nature. Nothing seems to harm the flowers. They're just as beautiful as ever."

If Private Saquet captures a German during his speedy travels with the Army, he will be reversing the experience he had as a boy in World War I. Only eight years old, Raymond was captured along with some fellow boarding school students by the Germans. He was held prisoner for nine months, moving constantly and having to forage for food for himself and his four-year-old cousin, according to Mrs. Saquet.

Private Saquet's present work with the American Army consists of acting as a liaison man between the French people and the soldiers, as well as teaching French to officers and translating documents. He is attached to the field artillery. He was inducted in November of last year and went overseas this spring.

Taking care of their four children keeps Mrs. Saquet pretty busy here in Boston, she declares, but she has arranged her housework to permit her to do outside work. Last year she taught school at the Timilty School in Roxbury. This summer, up to the past week, she has been playground director of the Franklin School.

Butter-Use Cut Urged to Tide Over Shortage

There need be no butter famine, such as has been threatened in some quarters today, if each consumer refrains from running out to the store and buying all the butter he can furnish points for. If instead he merely cuts down his use of butter by about one fifth, the current shortage will be tided over, and there will be some butter for all of us.

This statement was made today by John Sullivan, director of the Distribution Division of the War Food Administration, here.

At most, says Mr. Sullivan, the shortage will only last through September, the last month of the year during which the armed forces will be requisitioning butter. During October, it is expected, all the country's production of butter will go into the civilian market.

In the meantime civilian butter supplies are down 15 to 20 per cent below normal. If purchasers cause a run on the market, Mr. Sullivan warns, we shall again have butter-lines outside the stores and some families will have to go without entirely.

Due to drought conditions and the shortage of feed in the Middle West, butter production is at present less than normal, but the armed forces must be supplied as usual. Thus it is the civilians who bear the brunt of the shortage of butter.

May through September are the months when the Government requisitions butter for the military. After that, all production will be available for home use.

Walkout May Close Shipyard

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 23 (AP)—A walkout of 7,650 members of the A. F. of L. boilermakers' union today threatened to force closing of the Walsh-Kaiser Shipyard, where 19,000 are employed building combat cargo ships for the Navy.

The work stoppage began yesterday when 3,900 boilermakers left their jobs after General Manager John S. McDonald said the management had discharged four erectors, members of the boilermakers' union, because they refused to finish a job begun by riggers, members of another A. F. of L. union.

It progressed through the night shifts, and of 3,500 boilermakers due to report for work at 7 a. m. today, 1,000 entered the yards, only to march out a few minutes after their arrival.

Both union officials and the shipyard management said they would make no further statements today. A management spokesman said the unions' jurisdictional dispute began 18 months ago.

C. I. O. to Seek Huge Fund in Bay State

Voluntary contributions of not less than one dollar will be sought from each of the more thin 200,000 Massachusetts members of Congress of Industrial Organizations unions for support of the Roosevelt-Truman ticket, it was learned today following yesterday's visit to Boston by Sidney Hillman, head of the C. I. O.'s Political Action Committee.

In a talk before the Massachusetts Independent Voters Committee at the Parker House last night Mr. Hillman said the nation-wide drive to solicit voluntary contributions from C. I. O. members will be launched next month.

Season Ends For Camp Fire Girls

A Friendship Council Fire this evening will bring to a close the biggest camping season the Greater Boston Camp Fire Girls have ever had. Camp Kiwanis at Hanson, Mass., and the four day camps located in Arlington, Malden, Milton, and Norwood have rolled up a record attendance of nearly 900 girls this summer.

The day camps alone served more than 300 girls in the Greater Boston United War Fund area in six weeks. In order to meet the demand for camps for children of working mothers, a fourth was opened in Norwood, while the facilities in the three long-established day camps were enlarged this year.

Enrollment Extended

At Camp Kiwanis the enrollment was extended to accommodate 200 campers a week. When it was found that more than 150 applicants had to be turned away, Camp Fire Council members, mothers, teachers, group leaders, and college students gave up their own vacations to serve as counselors, thus enabling more than 500 different girls to enjoy Camp Kiwanis during a 7-week season.

Under the competent instruction given by a swimming staff which included a Red Cross trained waterfront director, assistant, and 14 swimming counselors, 100 girls learned to swim during the first six weeks at Kiwanis, 267 completed the Red Cross beginners, intermediate, and advanced swimmers' tests, and 23 earned Red Cross Junior and Senior Life Saving Emblems. Rowboat tests were passed by 80, and canoe tests by 40.

In a tiny building called Puck's Workshop, built entirely of discarded school drawing boards, Mrs. Clara Hallard Fawcett of Washington, D. C., a counselor, encouraged many campers to write and produce their own marionette plays. Original stories and poems were also read around the camp fire on log nights.

Meals Super

Despite rationing, meals have been "just super," according to the campers. Commissary figures show that 1,000 lbs. of butter, 12,000 quarts of milk, 35,000 slices of bread, corn bread, and hot muffins, 5,000 lbs. of chicken, meat, and fish, and 8,000 eggs have been consumed this season. The favorite desert—frosted chocolate cake—always brought an enthusiastic singing cheer for "Fanny," the ever-popular cook.

During the Candle Ceremony, which will be a feature of tonight's last Council Fire, 300 miniature candles or tiny "barks" will be set afloat on Lake Maquan, each bearing a camper's wish for international friendship and a lasting peace throughout the world.

Cape Has Smallest Crop Of Cranberries in Years

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EAST WAREHAM, Mass., Aug. 23—The smallest cranberry crop in 10 years is estimated for Massachusetts, according to figures given to the Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association, at their annual meeting in the State Experiment Station here yesterday. Analyzing returns for this year, C. D. Stevens of the New England Crop Reporting Service estimated the Massachusetts yield would be about 230,000 barrels, compared with last year's 485,000 barrels.

The total crop throughout the country would, he said, be about 444,800 barrels. Last year 686,000 barrels were produced.

The sober news was received without comment by about 200 members of the Association attending the meeting. It is a year in which they could sell a bumper crop, if they had it, at satisfactory prices, since the public can buy, and Government demands are heavy.

Hit by Weather Hazards

Weather was chiefly responsible for the 1944 loss. A severe frost on May 18 and another on June 4 caused heavy damage to the Cape cranberry plants, more probably than any other frost since 1918, it was pointed out by Dr. Henry J. Franklin, Director of the Experiment Station at East Wareham.

In addition to the winter-killing, he added, the high temperatures in July and August and the summer-long drought exacted their toll. The fruit worm pest, he said, had been more severe this year than for many years. In fact it was the first year in which it had been necessary to treat the State bog extensively with insecticide.

Dr. Franklin made reports on experimentes with two new insect-killers recommended by officials in Washington when materials used formerly became unavailable for civilian use. They are Sabadilla, made from ground lily-seeds found in Venezuela, and "D D T," which has been successful in destroying gypsy moths. The former, he allowed, could be used as a "stop-gap"; the latter had possibilities.

Labor Situation Better

Officers of the Association re-elected at the meeting include Homer O. Gibbs, president; Carleton D. Hammond, Jr., Treasurer, and Lemuel C. Hall, Secretary. Representative Charles L. Gifford (R), of Massachusetts, who always attends the annual meeting of the Cranberry Growers, spoke sympathetically regarding the weather misfortunes and the wartime difficulties of price rules and regulations.

Individual growers, unofficially, expressed satisfaction with the Jamaican berry-pickers employed last year through the office of War Food Administration. They found them orderly and steady workers.

It was reported that the labor situation this fall will be better than was expected. About 150 Jamaicans have arrived, and about 200 more will reach the Cape during September. They will be paid at prevailing rates, and a portion of their wages withheld by the Government, to be sent home and banked to their credit in Jamaica. The War Food Administration houses and feeds them, deducting charge for room and board from their earnings.

Smith to Make Some Changes In Attorney's Office

Several changes in the personnel of the office of the District Attorney of the Southern District are planned by Frank E. Smith, who was appointed District Attorney today by Governor Saltonstall to succeed William C. Crossley who resigned last week.

The Governor's appointment was immediately confirmed unanimously by the Executive Council, after which Mr. Smith was sworn into office by the Governor.

Mr. Smith, who had been an Assistant District Attorney, announced that he will appoint his staff of assistant district attorneys tomorrow, promising several changes. He also said that he planned several changes in the clerical staff and that he will not fill the post of aide to the District Attorney, a post held by William L. Harrison until Mr. Crossley resigned.

Meanwhile, Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell announced his appointment of A. Benjamin Cohen of Boston as an Assistant Attorney General. Mr. Cohen is a graduate of Boston Latin School, Harvard University, and Harvard Law School.

A. F. of L. Urges Return to School

Labor unions throughout Massachusetts are called upon by the State Federation of Labor today to see that all the children of school age return to school on the day of opening.

In a letter to local unions, Thomas E. Wilkinson, Acting Secretary-Treasurer of the Federation, urged them "not to permit the lure of wartime wages to cloud the perspective" of school children eligible to work. He said:

"I urge that every effort be put forth by your officers and members to convince young people of your community that by returning to school they are guaranteeing the continuance of the America that their older brothers and sisters are defending on the far-flung battlefronts of the world.

"Through your labor-management committees, encourage plant policies that will enable young workers, who must, to continue their education along with their jobs in well-balanced school-and-work programs.

"But above all—see that all the children of school age return to school on the day of opening—and if their financial assistance is needed at home see that part-time work is planned for them after school hours."

Democrats Meet Sept. 23

Massachusetts Democrats will meet in convention in Boston on Saturday, Sept. 23, to adopt a state platform and to choose Presidential electors. Announcement of the convention date was made by State Chairman William H. Burke, Jr., chairman of the Democratic State Committee, following a meeting of constitutional office seekers at the Parker House yesterday.

Council Approvs $571,381 for Land In Logan Airport Expansion Program

The Executive Council today approved payment of $571,381.20 to the Boston Port Development Company for a parcel of land between Porter and Neptune Streets, East Boston, to be used in connection with the expansion of Logan International Airport. Purchase of the land was approved by the Council earlier this summer.

The Council action was taken despite opposition by Councilor James S. Bulkley (R) of Springfield, who protested that the land was assessed for $390,819 by the City of Boston and that two years ago the Company had filed a petition for tax abatement on the ground that the assessment was too high.

"The price being given is in excess of the market value of the land," Councilor Bulkley told State House reporters. He added that impartial appraisers had valued the plot at from $300,000 to $700,000. The State, he said, is paying 12½ cents a foot for the property which the City valued at seven cents a foot.

The Executive Council also approved immediate construction of a 7,000-foot runway from Governor's Island to Apple Island, and another 7,000-foot runway from Apple Island to the recently-constructed runway extending from the original airport.

Cost of the project, it was estimated, will be approximately $3,500,000 and would complete the work that could be done under the appropriation of $4,750,000 voted by the 1943 Legislature for expansion of the airport.

Paper Drive Lags In Boston Yield

Wastepaper collections fell below last month's yields in four of five wards yesterday as 162,680 pounds of paper were gathered as compared with 204,050 pounds for July.

Only Ward 10 in Roxbury topped last month's contributions of 35,100 pounds with a total of 35,300.

Collections continued today in Wards 11 and 12 of Roxbury and Wards 13 and 14 of Dorchester. Tomorrow salvage trucks will canvass Wards 15 through 18, and on Aug. 25 Wards 19 through 22.

War Bond winners in the drawings of Aug. 21 were Seward Colcord Smith of Back Bay, Nicholas Covilla of East Boston, Charles H. Sprague of Charlestown, H. H. Additon and Miss Lorraine Drisko of Back Bay.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Fair

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and cooler tonight. Lowest temperature near 58 degrees. Thursday fair except for some high cloudiness, cool with highest temperature in the middle 70's. Moderate winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair tonight and Thursday. Cooler tonight, continued cool Thursday.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Fair and cooler tonight. Thursday fair except for some high cloudiness, cool.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 3:08 p. m.; height 9.3 feet.
Thursday, 3:26 a. m.; height 9.6 feet.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 3 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered as second class matter at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Recreation For Service People

Wednesday, Aug. 23

Free Tickets: Greater Boston U. S. O. Ticket Office, 48 Boylston Street. Liberty 7968.

Baseball: (Tomorrow) Braves Field, Braves vs. Phillies, 3 p. m.

Dances with Orchestras: Hostesses, 8 p. m. Atlantic Service Club, Bartholomew Buddies Club, Bartholomew. Women's Republican Club, 46 Beacon Street. Seamen's Club, Hugo. Esplanade Club, Open Air Dancing. Navy Mother's Club, Robilard's.

Variety Nite: North Station Club, 8 p. m. Junior Hostesses. Floor Show, Kopa's Music.

Voice Recordings: Copley Square Officers' Club (Wed.) Temple Place Club (Fri., Sat., Sun.).

Portrait Sketching: North Station Club, by Louise Thompson, 8 p. m. Buddies Club, 3:30 p. m. and 8 p. m.

Officers Dance: Balls Modern. Hotel Statler. Given by Army and Navy Officers' Club, 8 p. m. Orchestra, 8 p. m.

Informal Games: Ruggles Street Club, 8 p. m.

Dance Instruction: Y. M. C. A., 8 p. m. Y. M. C. Union, 8:30 p. m.

S.S. Port o'Fun: Stops in "Rio." Costumes, refreshments and entertainment. Charles "Y" 8 p. m.

"G. I. Joe Comes Home to What": J. W. B. Club, 8 p. m. John Duff Stradley, soldier and author. Free Photos.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Fair

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and cooler tonight. Lowest temperature near 58 degrees. Thursday fair except for some high cloudiness, cool with highest temperature in the middle 70's. Moderate winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair tonight and Thursday. Cooler tonight, continued cool Thursday.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Fair and cooler tonight. Thursday fair except for some high cloudiness, cool.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 3:08 p. m.; height 9.3 feet.
Thursday, 3:26 a. m.; height 9.6 feet.

TREFRY & PARTRIDGE
Jewelers
Your Diamonds, Old Gold, Jewelry and Solid Silverware
will bring higher prices than ever before. Our estimate your assurance of higher prices.
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY
Cor. Park and Beacon Streets
Boston, Mass. Tel. LAF. 7490

WANTED
A MAN WHO KNOWS MARBLE FROM QUARRY TO SALES
To such a man we offer an exceptional opportunity. Replies in strict confidence. Box G-85, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

NATURAL MINK
$2998
20% TAX INCLUDED
Supple—light in weight, yet warm and durable—these Mink coats are the very last word in fine fur craftsmanship. Every subtle line reflects our 86 years of fur experience.
EDWARD F. Kakas & SONS, INC.
OF 93 NEWBURY STREET
BOSTON
ORIGINATED 1858 OUR ONLY STORE

MASS. REGISTERED NURSES
preferably with industrial experience, for Waltham company. Write Box N-2, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston 15.

CALL Curtis for LUMBER
CHA. 0313 BOSTON

Take part in our Spring and Summer Disposal Sale
You'll be amazed at our final markdowns:
Spring Dresses (rayon crepes, prints, wools) now $5.00 to $20.00 formerly $12.90 to $34.50
Summer Cottons now $5.00 to $16.50 formerly $8.90 to $24.50
Dinner Gowns (just a few) now as low as $8.00
Coats (only 3) now $14.90 and $24.50 formerly $22.50 to $34.50
Sale will continue until our racks are empty—to make room for our new fall merchandise.
Sorry, but our policy of "no charge for alterations" cannot apply in sale of these merchandise.
Radlo's
All Sales Final
CLARENDON ST. 236 Newbury St.
BOSTON, MASS.

FLOWERS FOR Weddings Birthdays AND Anniversaries
Telegraphed Anywhere
LIB. 4317
Penn The Florist
124 Tremont Street, Boston

N. H. Group Urges Study Of Schools' Part in Peace

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 23—A study of the ability of New Hampshire schools to take their part in the prevention of another war and future depressions is advocated by the New Hampshire Federation of Taxpayers' Associations.

"Neither in New Hampshire nor elsewhere in the nation have our public schools proved themselves able to educate youth so that, when it reaches adult age, it can cope adequately with the critical problems of a world war every 25 years and mass unemployment at odd intervals," the Federation declared.

The organization further points out that the people of the State who spend about $106 a year per pupil on public school education "have the right to expect from the State Board of Education and the local school boards constant efforts to improve our education methods, to co-ordinate the training with the changing demand."

Conversion Outlook

"Postwar unemployment depends entirely on the amount of aid given by the Federal Government in the reconversion of war industry," according to Portsmouth's Mayor Charles M. Dale, Republican gubernatorial nominee. "With proper encouragement from the Federal Government, this process of reconverting war plants to peacetime production will be vastly accelerated."

The G. O. P. nominee points out that the American people face the readjustments of peace with an accumulated public purchasing power greater than ever before in history. He says that the problem will be one producing rather than seeking buyer interest.

Work-Pile Surveys

The State Council on Postwar Planning and Rehabilitation is advancing a program to get community interest in local work-pile surveys. Local officials in the communities of the State are being contacted by two field representatives of the State Planning and Development Commission. The local officials are being reminded that local work-pile surveys at this time will help to assure adequate postwar employment. The field representatives report considerable interest in the plan among community officials.

Air Service to Resume

Northeast Airlines will resume passenger, airmail and air express service in and out of Concord about Sept. 15, according to officials of the Airline. The Boston-Montreal route was cancelled about two years ago because of the war. Since that time the local airport has been used for civilian pilot training.

The Manchester airport, also used by Northeast Airlines, is now occupied by the Airport Transport Command. The Manchester field will not be used when operations of the route are resumed. A two-motored DC-3 Army cargo plane has been allotted for this run. It is being converted for passenger and airmail service.

Political Speculations

Gov. Robert O. Blood agrees with public opinion polls showing that Roosevelt now has a majority of New Hampshire support, but by a small margin. But the Governor feels that Dewey and Bricker have a fighting chance to carry the State.

"I believe we (the Republicans) can win in New Hampshire this year," the Governor said, "but we must organize well and actively support the national ticket. If we work hard, we can carry the State for Tom Dewey and John Bricker. The balance shown in the polls is subject to change at any time, as public opinion changes."

Public Wants Quality

The postwar period will call for high quality, neatly packaged farm products, according to Walter S. Colvin, public relations official of the Merrimack Farmers Exchange. Mr. Colvin says that in recent years additional farm-land has been worked in New Hampshire, abandoned farms have been put back into production. He advocates increased production of small fruits and the planting of late crops of sweet corn, broccoli and cauliflower on high land that is frost free. Mr. Colvin also says that New Hampshire's climate is ideal for poultry.

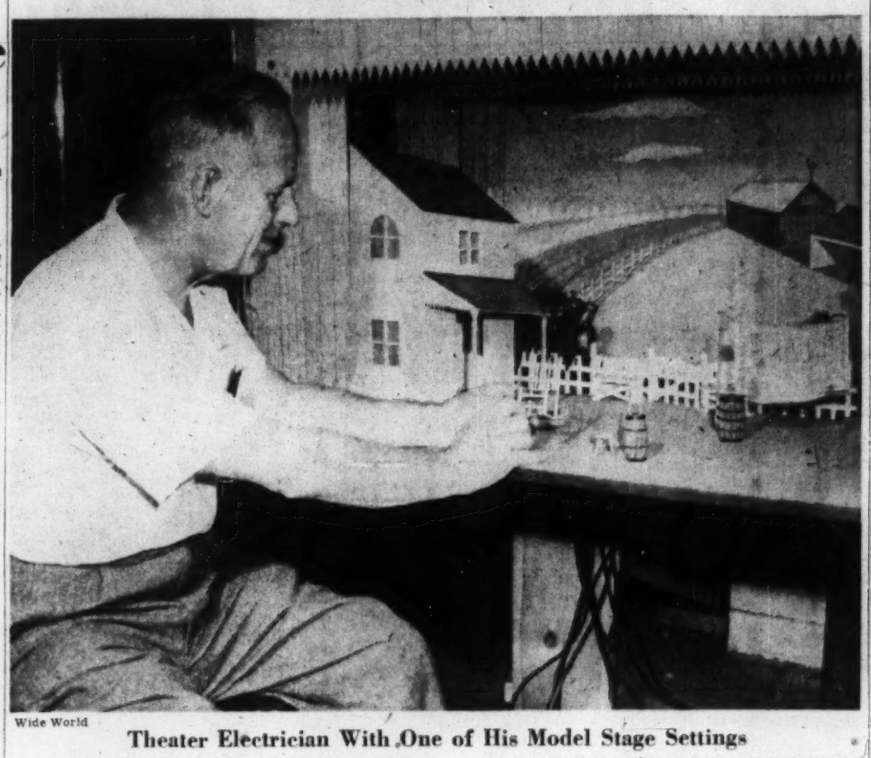
Teachers Still Needed

More teachers are needed durind the present emergency, according to James N. Pringle, State Commissioner of Education. During the past year there has been a 20 per cent turnover of teachers. Some have married and others have left teaching posts for better-paying positions in other fields.

Fifty-seven teachers are needed to fill vacancies in one and two-room rural schools. Twenty-three are needed for classified elementary schools. An additional 84 are needed by high schools. The majority of high school teaching vacancies are in the fields of industrial arts, science, English and social studies.

If the shortage cannot be met before the opening of schools next month it will be necessary to curtail the courses of study offered, in many cases. Former school teachers and persons with suitable backgrounds for teaching are being looked to as possibilities to fill the posts.

Master Craftsman



Wide World

Theater Electrician With One of His Model Stage Settings

Whenever Fred Bohling, house electrician at the St. James Theater, New York, has a moment to spare he turns it to good advantage. He is a model builder of ability, but he does not have to stretch beyond the confines of work for inspiration. He makes models of stage settings, dozens of them, in a workshop underneath the theater's stage. His models, works of art, are complete. His stage scenery moves, his curtains draw, his lights dim. In short, his miniatures are capable of doing anything a lifesize stage can do. Schools, colleges, and libraries are eager to buy his miniatures. Here, Mr. Bohling may be seen smiling with satisfaction at a miniature replica of one of the sets of "Oklahoma," musical hit currently on the boards at the St. James.

A. F. of L. Sees All Labor Hit by C. I. O. in Politics

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 (AP)—An American Federation of Labor publication declared today the Congress of Industrial Organizations is trying to "buy" the November election because C. I. O. President Philip Murray and Sidney Hillman "and their C. I. O. followers are afraid their organization will fall apart and be wrecked when the postwar pinch comes."

The article in the A. F. of L.'s Weekly News Service was written by Philip Pearl, A. F. of L. publicist, and gave what he described as the "real low-down" on the C. I. O.'s Political Action Committee, headed by Mr. Hillman.

Mr. Pearl declared the C. I. O. is "basically insecure" and "is not in a position to withstand tough going." The Political Action Committee, Mr. Pearl asserted, does not care.

"The only hope for postwar survival of the C. I. O., its strategists figure," Mr. Pearl wrote, "is the election of a national administration so committed to the C. I. O. that it will use the machinery of the Government to support and perpetuate the C. I. O. during a period when nothing else could hold it together.

"But partisan politics is a strange game. John L. Lewis tried to buy an election in 1936 for the C. I. O., but the bargain didn't stick and within four years Mr. Lewis and Mr. Roosevelt were at each other's throats.

"We do not believe that President Roosevelt can be bought. We do not believe his candidacy will be helped by the sort of support he is getting from the C. I. O. We are convinced that Mr. Hillman's political gamble will not only prove a fearful boomerang for the C. I. O. but that it will do lasting harm to the cause of the entire labor movement of America."

Mr. Pearl termed the P. A. C. "the strongest antilabor force" in the nation, asserting it had cost labor support in Congress and that much legislation desired by labor had been killed, or would be killed, because some congressmen had been "antagonized" by the P. A. C.

The whole country, Mr. Pearl declared, is "so thoroughly prejudiced" against the P. A. C. that Mr. Hillman and his followers are "bound to cost the Roosevelt-Truman slate a good many votes by their very support of that ticket."

Biddle Spots C. I. O.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 23 (AP)—Attorney General Francis Biddle told a civic luncheon meeting the C. I. O. Political Action Committee will be subject to inquiry on any possible violations of the Smith-Connally Act and the Corrupt Practices Act, "the same as any other organization."

"And the F. B. I. will examine the C. I. O. books, as it will of all organizations," he told a Town Hall meeting, "to see that the Hatch's Act's $5,000 limit on appropriations for a single candidate has not been exceeded."

Customer Honor Roll: Hats Line Diner Wall

AVON, N. Y., Aug. 23 (AP) — Eighty-three hats line the walls of Ray Nichols' diner—his honor roll of former customers in service.

The collection including every type from welder's cap to snappy Fedora, was begun March 31, 1942, when a customer dropped in to have a last hamburger before entering the Army.

"I'll hold your hat while you're away," Mr. Nichols told the boy, and that hat was hung on the wall. As others—farmers, truck drivers, gas station attendants, salesmen—left for service, each paid a final call.

Don't fail your Government or the Boys on the Front. Put every available dollar into War Bonds and Stamps.

12 Bay State Men Graduate As Ensigns at Naval Academy

War Activities of New England

In graduation exercises at the Naval Academy in Annapolis today, 12 Massachusetts men received commissions as ensigns in the Naval Reserve. Completing a four months' course, the new ensigns are ready for assignment to field stations.

They are:

Kenneth W. Joseph, Arlington; Donald H. Feener, Arlington; John D. Clayton, West Boylston; William E. Powers, Clinton; Albion R. Bedell, Danvers; Byron H. Newhall, Greenfield; George D. Williams, Marlboro; Andrew M. Monahan, Medford; Sven G. Myrbeck, Quincy; Irving J. Donahue, Jr., Shrewsbury; Roger F. French, Waltham, and Arakel M. Shooshan, Worcester.

Worker Center Planned

War workers of Portland, Maine, are to have a recreational center in a converted downtown church building, according to word from the Federal Works Agency, which notified Senator Owen Brewster (R) of Maine that an award of $37,000 for that purpose had been made.

Total cost of the project will be $49,000, the $12,000 balance being contributed by the city of Portland. Work on the conversion of the former Church of the Messiah, Congress and India Streets, will begin at once according to Senator Brewster who added that orders had been cleared on the project.

Chaplains Graduate

Graduation exercises for the last school for chaplains conducted by the Army at Harvard University were held today in Cambridge, following a drill and review on Cambridge Common. The class of 166 is the 24th to be graduated since the school was activated Aug. 10, 1942.

Address of the day was delivered by Dean Willard L. Sperry of the Harvard School of Divinity. Diplomas were presented by Chaplain (Col.) William D. Cleary, Commandant of the school.

Starting tomorrow, activities of the school will be conducted at Fort Devens, where rigid field training will supplement the classroom studies.

Bay State Spars on Duty

Seven Bay State Spars have completed their training at the Coast Guard Training Station at Palm Beach and have been assigned duty stations according to announcements today from the Boston Coast Guard office.

One Spar coming to Boston is Seaman, Second Class, Marion C. Reed of Holyoke. Five Spars are scheduled for duty in Washington. They are Seaman, First Class, June Kelly of Stoughton, Seamen, Second Class, Irene Mahoney of Jamaica Plain, Pauline Roberts of Woburn, Gertrude Egan of Medford, and Lucille Cogswell of West Bridgewater, Seaman, Second Second Class, Marjorie McDevitt of Jamaica Plain has been assigned to Miami for duty.

Boston Waves to Start

Fifty-one Bostonians are among 115 New England women recruits for the WAVES who are scheduled to leave Boston tomorrow morning for the Naval Training School in the Bronx, New York City. All have been sworn in as apprentice seamen.

The group will be divided into three platoons for the trip. Each platoon will have a leader. The leaders are Ada Constantino of South Braintree, Mary Reardon of Belmont, and Ellen Bryon of Chestnut Hill.

Branch Offices to Speed Work Of Veterans Administration

Establishment of branch offices of the Veterans Administration to serve discharged servicemen and women in Springfield, Worcester, Lowell, and Lawrence is under way today, following receipt of authority for this action by the district office from Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, National Director of the Veterans Administration.

Space for the new contact units will be provided in the Post Office buildings wherever possible, according to Bartholomew J. Connolly, acting regional manager of this district, who explained that already such arrangements had been made in Springfield.

Experienced contact men already employed by the Veterans Administration will be assigned to direct the branch offices, while additional personnel will be obtained through the Civil Service lists.

Expansion of the facilities is expected to help in bringing the benefits of the new "G. I. Bill of Rights" to the New England veterans who need help in employment, education, and loan problems.

While this step was being announced in Boston, further criticism of the splitting of Veterans Administration offices in the Greater Boston area into three locations was voiced by Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R) of Massachusetts in Washington.

Concentration of the facilities now situated in West Roxbury, the Federal Building and 17 Court Street into one location was urged by the Massachusetts Representative who is the ranking Republican member of the House Veterans' Committee. Similar steps have been urged by veterans organizations at state and national conventions.

Room for the expanding Veterans Administration in Washington can be made by moving other Federal bureaus out of the Capital city, according to Representative Rogers.

The Veterans Administration must have more office space to meet the demands of returning veterans needing assistance under the "G. I. Bill of Rights," said the Congresswoman.

Carbone
DECORATED BEVERAGE GLASSES
• COLORFUL
• DURABLE
• INEXPENSIVE

12 for $3

To add a new cheerful touch to your Summer serving—three attractive decorations to choose from . . . glass pictured above in green and white. Also available sea gull design in green and white and hearts & doves in satin white. All 12 for $3.

Mail and phone orders filled
Call KENmore 1700
Sorry, no C. O. D.'s
Delivery charge 50c extra

Carbone
342 BOYLSTON ST.
BOSTON

Time for KEW-BEE

Picnic sandwiches hit a new high when made with Kew-Bee Bread. This round-top loaf has oven-fresh goodness that takes you back to baking days at Grandma's. Look for Kew-Bee in the bright orange wrapper.

Stroehmann Brothers Company
Bakers of PRIZE WINNER BREAD

WOULD YOU LIKE TO SELL ADVERTISING for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR?

We need a man or woman to represent the Monitor in calling on retail stores in Buffalo, N. Y. Commission basis. A background of business experience is desirable but a thorough acquaintance with the Monitor is the first requirement.

Exceptional opportunity for anyone who can qualify.

Applicant should be a member of a Christian Science church in Buffalo. . . . Write Mr. Stephen Curtis, Manager of Advertising Representatives, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Massachusetts.

1000 Rooms — 1000 Baths
$2.50 to $5.00 single
$4.00 to $7.00 Double

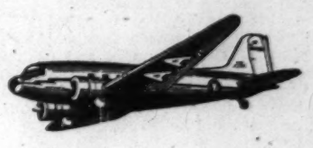
5 minutes to Times Square
A Few Minutes from Anywhere
Write for Maps and Booklet
Prince George Hotel 14 East 28th St. New York, N.Y.
George B. Newton, Manager

CLEANS THOROUGHLY
Removes Stains, Tarnishes

WRIGHT'S is a perfect completely trustworthy cleansing agent. Quickly removes spots, stains, tarnish from choice silver. Keeps silverware immaculate. Send 3c stamp for sample. Address: Dept. S-34, J. A. Wright & Co., Keene, N. H.

WRIGHT'S SILVER CREAM
America's largest selling silver cleaner

CHICAGO
Washington • Los Angeles



New Increased Schedules!

Now, every day from Boston, American provides 7 through flights to Chicago . . . 7 through to Washington . . . 5 through to Los Angeles. No change of Flagship! Also, there are 8 daily non-stop flights each way between Boston and New York. For reservations, call the nearest American Airlines office.

BOSTON Phone: East Boston 2000 Statler Hotel
HARTFORD Phone: 7-5141 722 Main Street
PROVIDENCE Phone: Greenwood 1800 Turks Head Building

AMERICAN AIRLINES Inc.
ROUTE OF THE FLAGSHIPS

Don't Leave Your Luggage in Uncle! TRAVEL LIGHT!
BACK OUR BOYS WITH WAR BONDS

The Security of Your Own Business is Your Soundest Investment Today

GEORGE S. MAY COMPANY
The World's Finest Business Engineering
OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

Three New Double Bills Arrive This Week in First-Run Movie Theaters

Loew's, RKO, M & P Houses All Change

Three of the first-run movie houses will change their bills this week. At the Keith Memorial, the Abbott and Costello comedy, "In Society," will remain for another week. At the RKO-Boston Betty Hutton will be star of the new stage show starting Thursday, and the new film will be "The Falcon in Mexico."

The three new double bills, all opening Thursday, will be "Secret Command" and "Kansas City Kitty," at Loew's State and Orpheum; "Double Indemnity" and "Minstrel Man" at the Metropolitan, and "Man From Frisco" and "Louisiana Hayride" at the Paramount and Fenway.

* * *

'Secret Command'

"Secret Command," coming to the State and Orpheum, has been made from a story called "The Saboteurs." It presents Pat O'Brien as an FBI man assigned to a shipyard as a workman in order to break up a Nazi ring. To conceal his identity, he is supplied with a ready-made family consisting of Carole Landis and two children. Others in the cast are Chester Morris, Ruth Warrick, Barton MacLane, Tom Tully, Wallace Ford, and Erik Rolf.

The companion picture, "Kansas City Kitty," is tailored to the antics of Joan Davis. It features Jane Frazee and Bob Crosby in musical interludes. Others in the cast are Tim Ryan, Erik Rolf, Robert Emmet Keane, and the Williams brothers. A newsreel completes the program.

* * *

'Double Indemnity'

"Double Indemnity," due at the Metropolitan, deals with an attempt by two lovers (played by Fred MacMurray and Barbara Stanwyck) to collect fraudulently a large insurance payment on the life of the girl's husband. MacMurray plays the company's ace salesman, and Edward G. Robinson as a claims agent for the company tracks down the criminals. Jean Heather and Tom Powers head the supporting cast.

"Minstrel Man," the second film on the Metropolitan bill, is a story of show business from minstrel days to the present. Benny Fields and Gladys George are starred.

* * *

'Man From Frisco'

"Man From Frisco," headed for the Paramount and Fenway, is described as the story of "a two-fisted genius who revolutionized the shipbuilding industry." Michael O'Shea is the tough young engineer who fights tradition. Anne Shirley, as the daughter of the conservative shipbuilder, her father (Gene Lockhart), falls in love with the engineer and is torn between two loyalties.

"Louisiana Hayride," also on the Paramount-Fenway bill, is a musical recording the adventures of a girl (Judy Canova) who leaps from poverty to wealth when oil is discovered on her family's farm. Ross Hunter and Richard Lane lead the supporting company.

Barton MacLane, Carole Landis, and Pat O'Brien
In "Secret Command," coming to the State and Orpheum Thursday

Barbara Stanwyck and Fred MacMurray
In "Double Indemnity," due at the Metropolitan Thursday

Anne Shirley and Michael O'Shea
In "Man From 'Frisco," coming Thursday to the Paramount and Fenway.

* * *

Third Chamber Concert

The third pair of concerts by the principals and other players of the Boston Symphony Orchestra will take place in New England Mutual Hall Sunday and Monday at 8:30, the program to be repeated. Two chamber groups consisting of members of the Orchestra will participate: the Boston Society of Ancient Instruments, of which Alfred Zighera is director and viola da gamba soloist, and the Boston Flute Players Club, of which the director is Georges Laurent, first flute of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

The first portion of the program will consist of seventeenth and early eighteenth century music written for viola with accompaniment of the harpsichord, to be played by Putnam Aldrich. There will be a Sonata by Antonio Lotti for flute, viola da gamba and harpsichord, a Sonata by J. S. Bach for viola da gamba and harpsichord, and a Suite by Telemann for four viols and harpsichord.

The second part of the program will consist of Weber's Trio for flute, violoncello and piano (soloists Georges Laurent, Jean Bedetti, and Leo Litwin), and d'Indy's Suite for flute, violin, viola, violoncello and harp, each part to be taken by a first player of the orchestra.

New Manager at State

Harold Morton, formerly assistant manager at Loew's State in Providence, has been appointed manager of Loew's State in Boston. George Kraska, who was at the State, moves to the Orpheum, where he replaces Harry Greenman, who has been transferred to Pittsburgh.

Arnold Pressburger has engaged Elmer Rice to do the screen play for his next United Artists Picture, tentatively titled "Driftwood."

RKO-Boston

Betty Hutton comes to the RKO-Boston Theater tomorrow for a week of personal appearances. She heads a stage show which includes also Boyd Raeburn and his orchestra and The Pitchmen. The first 1,000 patrons to attend the theater tomorrow will receive a large photograph of Miss Hutton.

The new film will be "The Falcon in Mexico," starring Tom Conway in the title role, and telling a story of sabotage across the border.

* * *

Uptown Theater

Starting tomorrow, the Uptown Theater will present "Four Jills in a Jeep," starring Kay Francis, Martha Raye, and Carole Landis, and "The Secrets of Scotland Yard."

Albeneri Trio

The Albeneri Trio will give a concert in Sanders Theater, Cambridge, Friday evening, Sept. 8, under the auspices of the Harvard Department of Music. The program consists of the Schubert Trio in B flat, op. 99; and the Piano Trios of Walter Piston and Maurice. The concert, a gift of the Coolidge Foundation of the Library of Congress, is free and open to the public without tickets.

The members of the Trio are Alexander Schneider, formerly second violinist of the Budapest Quartet; Benar Heifetz, formerly cellist of the Kolisch Quartet and now solo cellist of the NBC Symphony, and Erich Itor Kahn, who toured as pianist with Pablo Casals.

Betty Hutton

Appearing in person on the stage of the RKO-Boston, beginning tomorrow.

In the Summer Theaters

For their final week of the season at the Mountain Park Casino, Holyoke, the Valley Players will present "Ladies in Retirement," beginning Tuesday evening, Aug. 29, and continuing through Sunday, with a matinee on Wednesday. The production, staged by Bertram Tanswell, will feature Beatrice Newport as Ellen Creed; Martha Jones, Jean Guild, Steven Elliott, Helen Wagner, Helen Harrelson, and Louie Mudgett are the supporting company.

The Valley Players' current production of "Broadway," featuring Gaylord Mason and Helen Wagner, ends this Sunday evening.

"Three-Cornered Moon," a comedy by Gertrude Tonkonogy, will be Mrs. Walter Hartwig's presentation for the final week of the 1944 season at the Ogunquit Playhouse, starting Monday, with a matinee on Friday.

Daisy Atherton will play the role of the flighty Mrs. Rimplegar, and other members of the cast include Eugenia Rawls, John McQuade, Ned Payne, Frederic Cornell, and Paul T. Haagen, Jr.

Christian Science Radiocast Aug. 25

A Christian Science program will be given over Station WJZ, New York City, on Friday, Aug. 25, at 8:15 a. m., E. W. T. The subject of the address is "The Conquest of Fear."

This program is radiocast through the co-operation of the American Broadcasting System over Station WJZ and is given with the approval of The Christian Science Board of Directors.

"Carmen Jones" has passed its three hundredth performance at the Broadway Theater, New York.

'Father' for Servicemen

Oscar Serlin will inaugurate the 1944-45 national tour of "Life With Father" with a free performance at the Colonial Theater Sunday night at 8 o'clock, for men and women of the armed services. Tickets may be obtained at the USO ticket office, 48 Boylston street.

Yard Concert

The Harvard Glee Club and the Radcliffe Choral Society will give a joint concert on Widener steps, Harvard Yard, at 7 o'clock on Wednesday evening, Aug. 30. The conductors will be Irving G. Fine of the Harvard Music Department and Ethel P. Bernard of Radcliffe.

Today on Short Waves

Melbourne—8:00 a. m.—News. VLC5, 9.54 meg., 31.4 m.
Chungking—10:20 a. m.—Talk in English. XGOY, 9.64 meg., 31.1 m.
London—8:50 p. m. — War Review. GHR, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.
Caracas—4:15 p. m.—Songs of Many Lands. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—7:30 p. m.—Radio Newsreel. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—10:15 p. m. — Freedom Forum. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GRC, 2.88 meg., 104.2 m.
Melbourne — 10:30 p. m.—News; Talks; Music. VLC4, 15.31 meg., 19.5 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Tabacalera National S. A. Concert. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:15 p. m.—A Talk. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GRM, 7.13 meg., 42.1 m.; GRC, 2.88 meg., 104 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Today's FM Programs

WBZFM

4:00 p. m.—Musicale: recording.
4:30 p. m.—Novatime; Music.
4:45 p. m.—The Mastersingers.
5:00 p. m.—News; Swing Music.
5:30 p. m.—Voice of the Army.
5:45 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
6:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
6:45 p. m.—Lowell Thomas, news.
7:00 p. m.—Horace Heidt's Or.
7:30 p. m.—Vincent Ledell, songs.
7:45 p. m.—John Barry Comments.
8:00 p. m.—Music by the Masters.
9:00 p. m.—News; Symphony of Melody.
9:30 p. m.—Music You Want.
10:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

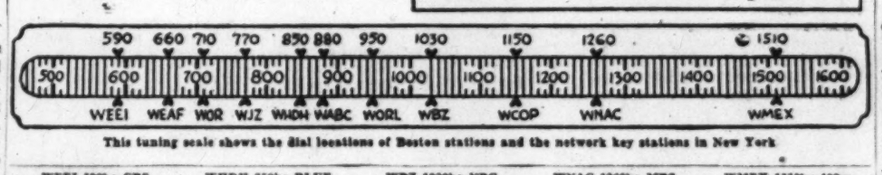
WGTR—WMTW

5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; music.
6:00 p. m. to 6:30—Same as WNAC.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m. to 11:15—Same as WNAC.
11:15 p. m.—Sign Off.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight, 6:30 p.m., Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

Thursday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Musical Alarm Clock	News; "Dress Parade"	Organ; Weather; Organ	
7:15	News; Music	Newscast	Dress Parade; Weather	News comment	
7:30	Music; News	Musical Alarm Clock	News commentator	"Happy Hank"	New England Fellowship: religious program
7:45	News; Rideout	Music; News; Weather	Ranger Joe's Ranch	Musical Clock	
8:00	News of the World	Sidney Shallett, news	World News Roundup	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Melody Time	The Wax Museum	George & Dixie; News	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore's Club	Melody Time	News commentator	Louise Morgan; Time	Musical Timetable
8:45	Music; News	Newscast	Elw. MacHugh, hymns	Louise Morgan; Weather	Musical Timetable
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	Breakfast Club	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	Across Caribbean	Breakfast Club	"Mary Foster"; sketch	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Industrial talk	Breakfast Club	Wartime Food News	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; recording
9:45	WEEI Food Fair	Breakfast Club	Chet Gaylord; songs	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; News
10:00	"Valiant Lady"	Church in Wildwood	Lora Lawton; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	"Linda Crockett"; drama
10:15	"Light of World"	Women and the War	Robert St. John, news	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Studio speaker
10:30	"Changing World"	Fishermen's program	Musical program	"Yankee Tune Factory"	"Going Shopping With Marie Mason"
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Dramatic sketch	Marching Along; Parade	"Yankee Tune Factory"	
11:00	"Honeymoon Hill"	Breakfast Music; Inter.	Road of Life; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Studio speaker
11:15	Second Husband	Breakfast Music; Inter.	Vic and Sade; sketch	New England Cupboard	Mystery Melody with
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	Gil Martyn, news	"Casablanca"; drama	Yankee House Party	John Kiley; organ
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Singing Stars	"David Harum"; sketch	Imogene Wolcott; Organ	News service
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	Glamour Manor, starring Cliff Arquette	News; Marvin Behrens	Boake Carter, news	Dude Ranch; music
12:15	"Big Sister"; sk.	Farm & Home Makers	Musical program	News service	Polka Time; News
12:30	"Helen Trent"; sk.	Farm & Home Makers	Marjorie Mills; talk	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Farm & Home Makers	Marjorie Mills; talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Drama; music
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Leon Henderson, news	The Wax Museum	Lester Smith, news	Italian melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins"; sk.	"Drifting & Dreaming"	The Wax Museum	Jack Berch & His Boys	"Kick Conga"
1:30	B. Flynn, news	"Drifting & Dreaming"	Studio program	Vincent Lopez' Orch.	Curtain Time, with
1:45	"The Goldbergs"; sk	Fishermen's program	Carl Caruso, news	American Woman's Jury	Theo Carreiro; News
2:00	Portia Faces Life	Jimmie Grant, songs	"The Guiding Light"; sk	Cedric Foster, news	Dance Lineup
2:15	Dramatic sketch	Mystery Chef; food facts	Today's Children"; sk.	"Yankee Kitchen"	Dance Lineup; Sports
2:30	Dramatic serial	Popular Classics; music	"Woman in White"	"Yankee Kitchen"	Sports program
2:45	"Perry Mason"; sk	Newscast	Hymns of All Churches	Jane Cowl Series; talk	Music and News
3:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs	"Woman of America"; sk	Boston Braves - Philadelphia Bluejays	Irish Melodies
3:15	"Tena & Tim"; sk.	Hollywood Star Time	"Ma Perkins"; sketch		News service
3:30	News; Hollywood	Dramatic sketch	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Braves - Philadelphia Bluejays	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	Drama; "Mailing"	Drama; Musical Variety	"Right to Happiness"		News service
4:00	Chas. Pelley; "Melody in Sky"; songs	Popular Music; Songs	Backstage Wife; sketch	Boston Braves - Philadelphia Bluejays	Sports comments
4:15	Vets' Information	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch		Dance orchestra
4:30	Help Wanted; news	State Dept of Education	Lorenzo Jones; sketch	Boston Braves - Philadelphia Bluejays	Dance orchestra
4:45		The Western Rambler	Young Widder Brown		Dance orchestra
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies; E. Howe	"Terry and the Pirates"	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Victory Garden
5:15	"Victory Notes"	"Easy Rhythm"	"We Love and Learn"	Chick Carter; sketch	"Rhyme Time"
5:30	"Inside MGM"; int	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	Adventures of Tom Mix	"Off the Record"
5:45		"Come to the Fair"	"Front Page Farrell" sk	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00	'Page One'; News	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dinner dance
6:15	CBS World News	Newscast	"The King's Men"	"Digest"; Snapshots	Dinner dance music
6:30	Sports; Band	"Jerry and Sky"	"Serenader"; songs	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 W Shirer	Baseball scores; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Music Rendesvous; Talk	Sports of the Day
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	Spar Choral Group	Johnny Mercer's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Connee Boswell, songs
7:15	J. Nesbitt; Parade	Salon Music	J. W. Vandercook, news	"Terry's Tunes"	News service; Talk
7:30	"Mr. Keen"; dr.	Mystery Drama	'Charlie Chan'; mystery	"Confidentially Yours"	Al West & His Drifters
7:45	"Mr. Keen"; dr.	Chester Bowles, talk	drama with Ed Beale	Jamaican Harvest Songs	Excursions in Science
8:00	Suspense; Fredric	Ray Heble, news	'Those We Love'; drama	Frank Singiser, news	News service
8:15	March; mystery	"Lum 'n' Abner"	'Those We Love'; drama	'Return of Nick Carter'	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:30	Death Valley Sheriff drama; News	America's Town Meeting	First Service Command	Sammy Kaye's Variety	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45		'Should a President's	Performance; Variety	Show; Paul Winchell	Irish Melodies
9:00	Maj. Bowes Amateur Program	Term of Office Be Limited to Eight Years?"	Music Hall; Sonny Tufts	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album; Mendelssohn's Symphony
9:15	"Corliss Archer"	Harry James' Orchestra	Igor Gorin; Deri Lahr	"Screen Test"	No. 4
9:30	"Corliss Archer"	Dance orch.; Drama	Edw. E. Horton Show;	"Starlight Serenade";	Classical Album
9:45			guest, Billie Burke	Alfredo Antonini, cond.	
10:00	"The First Line"	Raymond Gram Swing	Harry Savoy; Benay Venuta; P. Van Steeden	Henry Gladstone, news	News service
10:15	U. S. Navy pgm.	Silver Nocturne	March of Time; drama;	Well-Known People; tlk	Jan Savitt's Orch.
10:30	Larry Douglas;	Joe E. Brown; Stop o	guest, Adm C W Nimitz	Parade; Music Roundup	Claude Thornhill's Or.
10:45	Dolores Gray; or.	Go; quiz; Wm. Bendix		Music; Weather	Fats Waller's Orch.
11:00	News; Rideout	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Mitchell Ayres' Orch.
11:15	Unrationed Jam	Xavier Cugat's Orch.	Weather; Bump Hadley	Radio Newsreel	Count Basie's Orch.
11:30	"Viva, America!"	Fishermen's program	Canadian B. C. Orch.;	Shep Field's Orch.	Day's End; music
11:45	Betty Riley, guest	Musical pgm; News	Williams C min C'n'e'te	Shep Field's Orch.	Day's End; News

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"3 is a Family," comedy by Phoebe and Henry Ephron. Presented by John Golden. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Wilbur—"Last Stop," by Irving Kaye Davis. Featuring Minnie Dupree, Catherine Doucet, Enid Markey, Seth Arnold and others. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (One week only.)

Summer Theater

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—"Marriage Is for Single People," by Stanley Richards. Starring Jeanne Cagney. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"The Story of Dr. Wassell," Gary Cooper. 2:45, 5:45, 8:45. News and shorts. 2, 5, 8.

Fenway—"Between Two Worlds," John Garfield, Paul Henreid. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:20, 9:40. "Make Your Own Bed," Jack Carson, Jane Wyman. 1:30, 4:50, 8:15.

Keith Memorial—"In Society," Abbott and Costello. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:35, 10:15. "The Curse of the Cat People," Simon Simone. 10:50 a. m., 1:20, 3:52, 6:25, 8:55.

Kenmore—"Heaven Can Wait," Don Ameche, Gene Tierney. 2:45, 6:10, 9:45. "Pittsburgh," 1, 4:35, 8.

Majestic—"The Song of Bernadette," Jennifer Jones. 9:45 a. m., 12:31, 3:15, 6, 8:45.

Metropolitan — "Mr. Skeffington," Bette Davis, Claude Rains. 10:15 a. m., 12:50, 3:35, 6:20, 9. "March of Time—American Air." 10 a. m., 12:40, 3:15, 6, 8:45.

Modern—"Four Jills and a Jeep," 10:15 a. m., 2:50, 7:40, 9:30. "Gambler's Choice," Chester Morris. 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

Orpheum—"She's a Soldier Too," Nina Foch, Lloyd Bridges. 11:25 a. m., 2:25, 5:25, 8:30. "Sensations of 1945," Eleanor Powell, Dennis O'Keefe. 10 a. m., 1, 4, 7:05, 10:05.

Paramount—"Between Two Worlds," John Garfield, Paul Henreid. 10:55 a. m., 2:20, 5:45, 9:05. "Make Your Own Bed," Jack Carson, Jane Wyman. 9:30 a. m., 12:50, 4:15, 7:40.

RKO-Boston — "The Invisible Man's Revenge," Jon Hall, Evelyn Ankers, Leon Errol. 9:55 a. m., 12:25, 2:50, 5:20, 7:50, 10:20. Stage Show: 11:30 a. m., 1:50, 4:20, 6:50, 9:15.

Scollay—"And the Angels Sing," Fred MacMurray, Dorothy Lamour. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:40, 6:35, 9:25. "Gambler's Choice," Chester Morris, Nancy Kelly. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:20.

State—"She's a Soldier Too," Nina Foch, Lloyd Bridges. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:45. "Sensations of 1945," Eleanor Powell. 1:05, 4:05, 7:10, 10:10.

South Station Theater—"Global Air Routes," "Travelogue," Comedy, Three Cartoons, National War News, Continuous.

Taupin—"Scotland," "Nesbitt's Immortal Blacksmith," "Golden Gloves Contests," "Arizona with Pitspatrick," "Mexican Crafts," "Skiing," "Popular Science Review," "Digest of World News," cartoons. Continuous from 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Uptown—"The Adventures of Mark Twain," Alexis Smith, Alan Hale. 2:15, 5:50, 9:25. "Take a Big," Jack Haley, Harriet Hilliard. 1, 4:25, 8:10.

Washington Street Olympia — "And the Angels' Sing," Dorothy Lamour, Fred MacMurray, Betty Hutton. 10:15 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:35, 9:25. "Gambler's Choice," Chester Morris. 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:15.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Mark Twain," Fredric March, Alexis Smith. "Heavenly Body," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. 1:45, 7:45.
Allston: "Ladies Courageous," Loretta Young, G. Fitzgerald. "Hot Rhythm," Donna Drake, Robert Lowery. 1:45, 7:50.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Pin Up Girl," Betty Grable, Joe E. Brown. "Yellow Canary," Anna Neagle, Richard Greene.
Regent: "Banjo on My Knee," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea. "Nasty Nuisance," Bobby Watson.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Buffalo Bill," Joel McCrea, Maureen O'Hara. "Black Parachute," John Carradine. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Show Business," Eddie Cantor, George Murphy. "It Happened Tomorrow," Dick Powell, Linda Darnell. 1:50, 7:50.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Two Girls and a Sailor," Jimmy Durante, Van Johnson. "Yellow Canary," Anna Neagle, Richard Greene.
Coolidge Corner: "Four Jills and a Jeep," Kay Francis, Carole Landis, Martha Raye. "Moon Over Las Vegas," Anne Gwynne.
Cleveland Circle: "Show Business," Eddie Cantor, George Murphy. "Night of Adventure," Tom Conway. 1:43, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Four Jills and a Jeep," Kay Francis, Carole Landis, "Gambler's Choice," Chester Morris, Nancy Kelly. 1:45, 8.
Harvard: "Gaslight," Charles Boyer, Ingrid Bergman. "Follow the Leader," East Side Kids. 1, 8.
University: "Nothing But the Truth," Bob Hope, Paulette Goddard. 3:10, 6:20, 9:35. "Holy Matrimony," Monty Woolley, Gracie Fields. 1:35, 4:45, 8:05.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Going My Way," Bing Crosby. 2:15, 7, 9:21.
Park: "The Rains Came," Tyrone Power, Myrna Loy, "Under Two Flags," Ronald Colman, Claudette Colbert.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Two Girls and a Sailor," Harry James, Van Johnson, Jimmy Durante. "Night of Adventure," Tom Conway. 1:30, 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "The Story of Doctor Wassell," Gary Cooper, Laraine Day. "Gildersleeve's Ghost," Harold Peary. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Andy Hardy's Blonde Trouble," Mickey Rooney. 2:30, 8:15. "Detective Kitty O'Day," Jean Parker. 4:15, 10.

LYNN—Drive-In Theater: "The Sky's the Limit," Joan Leslie, Fred Astaire. "Mad Ghoul."

MALDEN—Granada: "Two Girls and a Sailor," Van Johnson. 2:33, 5:41, 8:50. Selected Short Subjects.
Mystic: "They Made Me a Criminal," John Garfield. Ann Sheridan. 1:46, 7:30. "Man Power," Ed. G. Robinson, George Raft. 3:23, 9:23.
Strand: "Adventures of Mark Twain," Fredric March, Alexis Smith. 3:01, 8:50. "Gildersleeve's Ghost," Harold Peary. 1:52, 7:39.

Maplewood: "Sailor's Holiday," Arthur Lake, Jane Lawrence. 1:52, 7:32. "Gaslight," Charles Boyer, Ingrid Bergman. 2:58, 8:58.

Orpheum: "Hayfoot," Joe Sawyer, William Tracy. 2:20, 9:45. "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs." 3:20, 7:05.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Adventures of Mark Twain," Fredric March, Alexis Smith. "Heavenly Body," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Show Business," George Murphy, Joan Davis. "Yellow Canary," Richard Greene.
Fellsway: "Andy Hardy's Blonde Trouble," Mickey Rooney. "Jam Session," Ann Miller.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Gaslight," Charles Boyer, Ingrid Bergman. Selected Shorts.

NATICK—Colonial: "The Story of Dr. Wassell," Gary Cooper. "South of Dixie," Anne Gwynne. 1:45, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Two Girls and a Sailor," Van Johnson. "It Happened Tomorrow," Dick Powell.

NEWTON—Paramount: "The Story of Dr. Wassell," Gary Cooper, Laraine Day. "Gildersleeve's Ghost," Harold Peary. 1, 8.

QUINCY—Strand: "White Cliffs of Dover," Irene Dunne. "Pete Smith Specialty."
Adamsbra: "The Story of Dr. Wassell," Gary Cooper, Laraine Day.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Seine on Harvest Moon," Ann Sheridan, Louise Albritton. "Call of South Seas," Janet Martin, Allan Lane.
Strand: "Lady, Let's Dance," Belita James Ellison. "The Voodoo Man," Bela Lugosi, John Carradine.
Capitol and Ball Square: "Pin Up Girl," Betty Grable, Joe E. Brown. "Water Front," J. Carroll Naish.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camco: "In Our Time," Ida Lupino, Paul Henreid. "Moon Over Las Vegas," Anne Gwynne. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "It's a Great Life," Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake. 2:05, 7:50. "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers, Cary Grant. 3:11, 8:56.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Adventures of Mark Twain," Fredric March. "South of Dixie," Anne Gwynne, David Bruce.

WATERTOWN — Watertown Square: "Spring Fever," Kay Kyser, Lena Horne. "Minesweeper," Richard Arlen.
Coolidge: "Pin-Up Girl," Betty Grable, Joe E. Brown. "Tunisian Victory."

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Two Girls and a Sailor," Van Johnson, Gloria De Haven, June Allyson. "March of Time's—Back Door to Tokyo."

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Two Girls and a Sailor," Van Johnson. "It Happened Tomorrow," Dick Powell.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "The Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper. "Nasty Nuisance," Bobby Watson, Joe Devlin.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Lifeboat." Tallulah Bankhead, William Bendix. "Up in Mabel's Room," Dennis O'Keefe, Marjorie Reynolds.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

LAST TIMES TODAY! "Sensations of 1945" plus "She's a Soldier, Too" TOMORROW! 2 MAJOR COLUMBIA HITS 2
O'BRIEN-LANDIS Secret Command
Joan DAVIS in Kansas City Kitty
Loew's STATE & ORPHEUM
Doors Open · Orpheum 9:15 a.m. · State 11:15 a.m.

KEITH MEMORIAL
BUD ABBOTT LOU COSTELLO "IN SOCIETY"
2nd RIOT WEEK
Plus NEW Co-hit "ESCAPE TO DANGER" with EVERGEN

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Bette DAVIS · Claude RAINS
"MR. SKEFFINGTON"
Plus "MARCH OF TIME" "AMERICANS ALL"

PARAMOUNT FENWAY
NOW
John GARFIELD · Paul HENREID
"BETWEEN TWO WORLDS"
plus "Make Your Own Bed"

UPTOWN Mass. & Mass. Ave. Very popular prices. AIR CONDITIONED
FREDRIC MARCH—ALEXIS SMITH
"ADVENTURES OF MARK TWAIN"
Jack Haley—"TAKE IT BIG"

SOUTH STATION 24 HOUR PROGRAM
GLOBAL AIR ROUTES.. a FUN TIME MUSICAL

BOSTON (Kenmore Sq.)

KENMORE 777 BEACON ST.
DON AMECHE "HEAVEN CAN WAIT" GENE TIERNEY
PITTSBURGH

BOSTON (STAGE)

COLONIAL—MAT. TODAY 2:30 · AIR · COOLED
LAST 4 DAYS
JOHN GOLDEN LAUGH HIT
3 IS A FAMILY
SUMMER PRICES! Nites 75c to $2, plus tax
MATINEES WED. & SAT. 75c to $1.50
Colonial—3 Weeks Starting Next Mon.
SEATS NOW
LIFE WITH FATHER
EVES. $1.20 to $2.00. WED. & SAT. MATS. $1.20 to $2.40. Tax Inc.

WILBUR ONE WK. ONLY | MAT. TODAY EVES. 8:30
"LAST STOP"
A NEW PLAY
Prices Nights: $1.20 to $3.00. Wed.-Sat. Mats. $1.20 to $2.40 (Inc. tax)

DANCING
TOTEM POLE
Norumbega Park, Auburndale, Mass.
DANCING TONITE & Every Wed., Fri. and Sat.
BARON HUGO'S ORCHESTRA
Tomorrow Only
BOBBY SHERWOOD

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
UNIVERSITY
Wednesday, Review Day
BOB HOPE—PAULETTE GODDARD
NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH
MONTY WOOLLEY—GRACIE FIELDS
HOLY MATRIMONY
Thurs.: "COBRA WOMAN" & "THIS IS THE LIFE"

WAR BONDS BUY MORE

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
50th Street and 6th Avenue
M-G-M's Production
"DRAGON SEED"
KATHARINE HEPBURN
WALTER HUSTON · ALINE MacMAHON
AKIM TAMIROFF · TURHAN BEY
Spectacular Stage Presentation
1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved Circle 6-4600

NEW YORK (STAGE)

Sonja Henie & Arthur M. Wirtz present
HATS OFF TO ICE
75c, $1.25 and $1.65
Saturday Eves. Only: 75c to $2.40 Plus Tax
Eves. 8:40, Sun., 8:15 No Mon. Perf.
Mats. Wed., Thur., Sat. 2:40; Sun. 3 Mail Orders Filled
CENTER THEA., Rockefeller Center CO. 5-8474
Always Comfortably Cool

THE THEATRE GUILD presents (In association with Jack H. Skirball)
JACOBOWSKY AND THE COLONEL
The FRANZ WERFEL-S. N. BEHRMAN COMEDY
Staged by ELIA KAZAN
LOUIS CALHERN · ANNABELLA · KARLWEIS
OSCAR J. EDWARD BROMBERG
MARTIN BECK Thea., West 45th. Air-Cond. Eves. 8:30. Matinees Thurs. and Sat. at 2:30

THE THEATRE GUILD'S MUSICAL HIT
OKLAHOMA!
Music by RICHARD RODGERS
Book and Lyrics by OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN 2d
Directed by ROUBEN MAMOULIAN
Dances by AGNES de MILLE
BETTY HUTTON · HARRY JOSEPH EVELYN
GARDE STOCKWELL BULOFF WYCKOFF
ST. JAMES Thea., West 44th. Air-Conditioned
Eves 8:30. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. at 2:30

"A dramatic thunderbolt."—Winchell
LILLIAN HELLMAN'S NEW PLAY
CORNELIA OTIS SKINNER · DENNIS KING · DUDLEY DIGGES
THE SEARCHING WIND
FULTON, W. 46. Eves. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40
AIR CONDITIONED

Managers of Theaters
advertised in
The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a reader of the Monitor.

LEAVE 9:30 A.M. RETURN 2:00 P.M.
PROVINCETOWN
ALL DAY CRUISE
WEEKDAYS Round Trip $3.50 One Way $2.50
SUNDAYS Round Trip $4.50 One Way $3.50
REDUCED RATES FOR CHILDREN AND THEIR ESCORTS
S.S. STEEL PIER
POSTER'S WHARF
CAPE

Paris Demobilization Order: The French Just Disobeyed

Continued from Page 1

barracks in the Bois de Vincennes, others at the Zoo of the Jardin d' Acclimatation in the Bois de Boulogne, where the American women had been taken after their arrest pending their removal to the Camp at Vittel. Within the city limits, the Cirque d'Hiver, the circus where the children of Fratellinis, and the Vel' d'Hiv', the scene in the good old days of the great Six-Day Bicycle Races patronized by Tout Paris, were to be transformed into concentration camps.

As far as I can make out from brief newspaper dispatches and short-wave broadcasts from Radio Paris, these measures actually were put into effect. With every available shelter overflowing with wounded and homeless refugees, many men were rounded up and herded into the Tuileries Gardens, half embraced by the wings of the historic Louvre; the Luxembourg Gardens, where the children loved to sail their boats on the Round Pond; the Buttes Chaumont; the Parc Montsouris, and other public parks, hastily surrounded with barbed wire and machine guns.

Martial Law

The Nazis had announced that in the event of a siege of Paris, or even the danger of a siege, they would declare martial law. I had seen the antitank obstacles built in streets leading to the Place de la Concorde, the Etoile, and other notable points.

All the German-occupied hotels —and they were legion—were surrounded by corrals and bristled with barbed wire, guns, and hedgehog spikes.

All over the city, cement cannon emplacements were ready to receive various types of guns.

The whole population of Paris was to be consigned to its houses, with all shutters facing on the street closed.

No men of any age, except those who had special passes from the Wehrmacht, were to appear on the street at all. Women were to be allowed to circulate only two hours a day to do their marketing —if any!

Anyone else caught on the streets risked being shot on sight. As in the early days of the occupation, the Germans planned to patrol the city from the air, so that they could instantly note any suspicious movement.

Recent reports from Spain indicated that in Paris, women up to the last moment had been allowed to circulate four hours a day—two in the morning and two in the afternoon—while old men and little boys had been allowed out at certain times.

Last January, instructions were given by the food supervisors to the management of Les Halles, the big Paris central market, as well as of some of the more important local markets, to speed the constituting of stocks against an eventual siege.

No more butter or meat was to be sold to retailers after March 1. When I left Paris on Feb. 27, I already had received my March food cards and the total fat ration for the month was one tenth of a pound. There was talk of suppressing even this mite, and also the weekly meat ration of two ounces a person.

Meeting of Mayors

The mayors of all the communes of the Paris area—as well, doubtless, as all the other mayors of France—had received specific secret orders to be carried out at a word from the Supreme German Military Authority in France. Twenty-eight of these mayors discussed the orders at a private banquet.

Unbeknown to them, an officer in the French Foreign Legion, since returned to Africa, was among the guests. It was from him I got my information, which I have not heretofore divulged for obvious reasons. The minute the news of an invasion attempt was flashed to administration centers throughout the country, every train was to stop and every civilain passenger to be put off immediately wherever they might be, to proceed as best they could.

The Nazis had no confidence in the Paris police, whom they suspected of being 80 per cent de Gaullist. They did not dare to arm them to cope with the inevitable uprisings that would accompany the prospect of liberation. Therefore they had brought from Germany thousands of Schupos (German civil police), who were stationed near Paris, learning French and getting the knack of things so they could take over in case of trouble.

The mayors were instructed to co-operate with the Schupos or suffer the consequences.

In Paris, practically everyone had invasion supplies, some considerable, others pathetically tiny. Neighbors had promised to help those who had literally nothing. We were organized into little "islands," determined amicably as well as geographically.

We intended to pool our resources, which included bottled water—mineral or boiled city water; bath tubs always kept full and filled freshly night and morning, in case the water works should be knocked out.

Candles Hoarded

In case gas and electricity should be cut off, either as a consequence of bombardment or by order of the Nazis, candles, hoarded for years as they were latterly impossible to get even on the "black market," were carefully hidden.

Other long-stored treasures were hurricane lanterns, briquets, and matches or flints. I was much envied for my half-dozen decorative colored candles from Woolworth's, which my sister had sent me from the United States before the war, and for a little old-fashioned lampe pigeon, guaranteed unblow-outable, unearthed in the back room of an obscure village store.

Each "invasion group" had lined up a wood or coal stove in some house or block handy to all their dwellings and had stacked up fuel conveniently near it. There they intended to gather to cook community meals.

Hoard of Food

My charwoman and I had the key to the apartment of an évacué where there was a good kitchen range, and we had organized our little team, with each one contributing essential supplies. We had altogether about 600 pounds of potatoes, 25 pounds of onions, some ham and sausages from the country, powdered milk, sent me by interned American friends at Christmas; condensed milk, bought in the "black market"; oatmeal, nouilles, dried beans, flour, sugar, a little cocoa, preserved fruits, conserved eggs, a few sardines, a jar of American mayonnaise left me by a fleeing compatriot in 1941, beef grease and salted butter—all these amassed over a period of more than two years.

The majority of them had been saved out of our starvation rations and meant going hungry lots of times when you knew that food was there for the cooking. That takes quite a lot of self-control, I assure you.

Last September the piercing of communicating doors between all the cellars of Paris was completed. This had been ordered by the Germans months before. The reason for these subterranean communications was dual — to facilitate escape if the house were demolished by bombardment and to offer mobility to the Nazis in eventual house-to-house fighting. This enabled one to pass under whole city blocks without going outdoors. Heavy doors, of which the Germans had the keys, opened onto passages through the sewers, enabling them to circulate underground throughout the whole city. By this means we intended to join our "Island Headquarters" even if we were consigned to our houses.

Listening Posts

Everyone in Paris most liable to arrest, including the 150-odd English and Americans I knew who were free under surveillance, sat with their fingers on Europe's pulse. We tried to guess the what, where, and when of military maneuvers. As electricity restrictions were so severe that one could listen only to one or at most two radio programs a day, we divided up into sections, some listening to the BBC or to the United States, others to Radio Algiers or the French-speak-to-the-French, etc., and compared notes.

There were hectic exchanges of code phone messages and guarded pneumatiques. We lived in constant apprehension of being taken to Germany as hostages. To avoid this, we knew we would have to jump before the invasion, as the Nazis obviously would not leave us loose in France till the last moment, lest there be no longer transportation to take us anywhere.

The big idea was not be at home when the military police came to arrest us, hoping that later they would be too busy elsewhere to repeat the visit. This technique had worked very well at the beginning of our participation in this war. The Germans, after having ben two or three times to the homes of American citizens without finding them, apparently had got discouraged; and several of my men friends were only picked up about nine months later when the American women were interned.

Dramatic Escape Plans

Everyone had his own pet theory of escape. Some favored hideouts, others false papers and dramatic disguises. Just prior to the false alarm of September, 1943, offers poured in from persons all over France, eager to hide us. Friendly forgers were willing—for a substantial consideration—to provide me with identity cards, passports, and laisser-passers, in a choice of neutral or French characters.

In my case, there were major reasons against following such an adventurous course, though I must confess I often was sorely tempted. First and foremost, I had given my word to the Germans—and it is my word, no matter to whom it is given; second, French friends, who had spontaneously offered themselves as guarantors that I would not try to escape or indulge in any political activity, would have been arrested in my place.

Then, though I speak French fluently, I have an American accent that resounds a block away; I am much taller than the average Frenchwoman and I look even more English than American, so there would have been no chance of slipping by unnoticed. There were the almost unsurmountable difficulties of procuring food cards and money, which could be had only on presentation of one's registered identity card, not to mention food! Also anyone who hid me would have been liable to capital punishment if discovered, and I have an overwhelming repugnance to exposing anyone else to such a risk.

Whenever the Germans were toying with the notion of rounding us up, we would be tipped off by members of the French police.

Return to the Homeland

Associated Press from Signal Corps

French Soldier Sees His Parents Again

Smiles are contagious, as this poilu returning to France with victorious Allied troops greets his mother and father for the first time in years. This is a common scene in France today.

Allied South France Push Gives Germans No Letup

By Ronald Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN ITALY, Aug. 23—German resistance in Southern France, was taken care of in advance by the Allies.

They cashed in so fast on the Nazis' inability to check landings exactly a week ago or interfere with ensuing building in the expanding bridgehead that Allied forces now ashore are strong enough to meet any possible demand raisable by remaining or retreating Germans.

The Luftwaffe was offered the most inviting targets in the crowded Allied assembly area [now measuring more than 2,000 square miles] before landing strips for Allied airplanes were in commission in Southern France.

But the Luftwaffe couldn't do anything more about it then than it can do now—which is virtually nothing.

Americans in Fast Drive

With the large numbers of their own aircraft screening them overhead from attacks that never happened, the Americans are now more than 60 miles inland and the French have encircled Toulon and entered its northern suburbs.

French Forces of the Interior have been playing a powerful hand early in the game. And the high speed of the supply buildup necessary to sustain the high speed of the campaign is going on without interference day and night.

Meanwhile, Maj. Gen. Alexander Patch's main policy is not to concentrate overmuch on an effort against the remaining German strong points on the coast, but to follow up the retreating Germans to the utmost limit of his men's endurance.

Keep Enemy on the Run

They are, if necessary, to outrun their rations and everything but ammunition in order to preserve their original momentum as long as possible and to give the enemy a minimum of opportunity for the recovery of his balance.

They are to do in short what the Fifth Army did in Italy after the fall of Rome—keep the enemy on the run, even though the infantrymen's boots wear out in the process and vehicles have rolled on without proper maintenance.

Compared with this objective, dealing with German coastal defenses — already conclusively breached—is a matter of secondary importance, though their elimination, only a matter of time, means a valuable increase in Allied port facilities for sustaining the forces and cutting ever deeper inland.

To the French military authorities now on the soil of Southern France the scale and effectiveness of France's secret army—the Forces of the Interior whose Commander in Chief is Gen. Pierre Koenig, newly appointed by Gen. Charles de Gaulle as Military Governor of Paris—hasn't been a surprise at all. Long before operations began they had maps with the areas marked as capable of being placed in Allied hands by Maquisards directly the hour struck.

In many places it has struck already.

And the guerrillas have duly taken control, as yesterday they were reported to be in command of Toulouse lying about midway across France some 65 miles distant from the Spanish border and remote from any present base of Allied operations.

The Lyon region far to the north of Marseille is described as almost completely in the hands of the F. F. I., and the whole of Haute-Savoie has been cleared of the Germans with heavy losses to the latter.

The Germans are going to be in trouble when they try to pull out of Italy. And the Nazis heading inland from Southern France are heading toward the strongest concentration of French Maquisard formations in the mountains.

Yugoslavs Try New Formula For Solid Front Toward Foe

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 23—The agreement between Yugoslav Premier Dr. Ivan Subasic and Marshal Josip Broz (Tito), leader of the Partisans, some details of which were published here today, aim at establishing co-operative understanding between the royal Yugoslav Government in exile and the National Liberation Committee so as to present a common fighting front against the enemy.

According to this information a Royal Yugoslav Government shall be formed from those progressive democratic forces which haven't compromised themselves in the struggle against the National Liberation Movement of Marshal Tito.

This is regarded here as commendable, but obviously it excludes representation for a large section of Serbs who, while anxious for the deliverance of their country from the enemy, are unwilling to accept the thesis that the Tito movement can speak for the whole of Yugoslavia.

It also is to be noted that any who have "compromised themselves" against the national liberation movement are excluded.

In practice this means that the Liberation Movement will have the final decision and since it has already condemned, for example, Dr. Vladimir Matchek's Croat Peasant Party, it is difficult to see how its representatives here can sit in such a government.

It is also explicitly stated that there will be a single front, all under the National Liberation front, which alone is to be recognized. This sounds excellent as a piece of uniformity, but most persons who know Serbs and Serbia cannot accept this as unity.

Whatever its national sentiments, many observers here find it difficult to see how the Movement can claim total representation, since there has been no opportunity for Yugoslav people to express themselves on the matter and, further, Marshal Tito still has only a small backing in Serbia or even among the majority of Croats.

The Subasic regime in its declaration recognizes the provisional administration established by the Anti-Fascist Council and National Liberation Committee until a single administration in the country can be formed.

Issues such as return of the Monarchy and postwar organization of the State is left for decision after the liberation of Yugoslavia.

"No Other Hotel Just Like It"

EVERYTHING about this New York hotel is *different* from the average hotel. Its charming atmosphere . . . its many extra facilities. All restaurants AIR-COOLED. *Free* use of swimming pool, gymnasium, open-air terrace, library, solarium.

Rooms with private bath $3.50 to $5.00 single

SHELTON HOTEL
Lexington Ave.—49th Street
New York
Under KNOTT Management
G. E. THOMPSON, Mgr.

THE HISTORIC CHARM OF BROOKLYN HEIGHTS
For gentle folk who appreciate quiet surroundings at reasonable rates.
SUITES AVAILABLE
Roof Garden. Solarium. Use of Swimming Pool Without Charge. 15 Minutes to Times Sq. Take West Side I. R. T. to Clark Street.
NEW 600 ROOM HOTEL
The PIERREPONT
PIERREPONT AT HICKS STREET
BROOKLYN, N.Y. MAin 4-5500

1792
PROTECT WHAT YOU HAVE
DEPENDABLE
America's oldest fire and marine insurance company, Insurance Company of North America, founded 1792, heads the "North America" group. "North America" Companies write fire, casualty, automobile and marine insurance — practically every kind of insurance except life. Ask your agent or broker about "North America's" dependable protection.
INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA
COMPANIES

Back the Attack *with* MORE War Bonds

Suits In Plaids Checks · Stripes Herringbones
New models arriving daily from our own tailor plants.

What's New for Fall?
Howard Has it!
Howard undeniable quality . . Howard genius for designing . . Howard craftsmanship . . all have made Howard Clothes for Fall the kind of clothes you'll wear with endless pride and supreme satisfaction.
HOWARD SUITS and TOPCOATS
One Price Only
$26.75
NO CHARGE FOR ALTERATIONS
Use our convenient Time Payment Plan. Only one dollar service fee.
It's smart to start your Fall wardrobe now.
So come to Howard today or tomorrow.
HOWARD CLOTHES
FOR GENTLEMEN OF GOOD TASTE
New York . . . 801 Broadway 1268 Broadway 1600 Broadway 100 Delancey St. 10 Cortlandt St. 145 East 42nd St. 500 Seventh Ave. 972 Third Ave. 150 East 86th St. 2825 Third Ave. 149 East 125th St. 101 West 125th St. 258 East Fordham Rd. • Brooklyn . . . 75 Flatbush Ave. 671 Broadway 350 Fulton St. 1558 Pitkin Ave. 1772 Pitkin Ave. • Ridgewood . . . 55-45 Myrtle Ave. • Jamaica . . . 163-20 Jamaica Ave. • Flushing . . . 39-09 Main St. White Plains . . . 186 Main St. • Newark . . . 82 Market St. • Jersey City . . . 320 Central Avenue • Paterson . . . 160 Market St. • Upper Darby, Pa. . . . 67 South 69th St. • Philadelphia . . . 1215 Market St. 1511 Chestnut Street 5th and South Street • Boston . . . 605 Washington Street 342 Washington Street • Worcester . . . 104 Front Street • Providence . . . 200 Weybosset Street • Syracuse . . . 352 South Salina Street Pittsburgh . . . 233 Fifth Avenue
Chicago . . . 222 So. State St. 6345 So. Halsted St. 11121 So. Michigan Ave.

MARKILO MARKERS
Five styles: TH (hoist). TN (notched). Flat. Limp. Klip (clip-on). Samples and circulars on request.
MARKILO
3631-B So. Racine Avenue Chicago 9, Ill.

Want to know how HURDLER-wearers got that way?
$14.00
The Hanan HURDLER
In regular dress. Comes in black or tan calf. Beautifully made, flexible.
They liked the Hurdler's *looks*, first. Then, they tried them on and found *comfort* . . . the best reason of all to buy them. For, *the way they feel on your feet* . . . is what sells *you* your first pair of Hurdlers.
It's what brings you back to Hanan for *more* the next time you need shoes, too . . . *that* plus the way they hold their own, mile after mile.
It is your greatest privilege to help your fighting men WIN! BUY EXTRA WAR BONDS NOW!
HANAN Shoes
QUALITY—LIKE CHARACTER—ENDURES
NEW YORK: 516 Fifth Ave., 187 Broadway, 1375 Broadway (Men's Shoes Only). BALTIMORE: 324 N. Charles St. DETROIT: 40 Adams Ave. West. CHICAGO: 36 N. Michigan Ave.

IN ALBANY, N.Y.
The WELLINGTON from 2.25
✓ "Garage-IN" Hotel
✓ Friendly Service
✓ Excellent Food

CHARLES OF THE RITZ . . . suggests a becoming feather trim and a soft, naturally lovely permanent wave to keep you cool this summer . . . and forever smart!

Charles of the Ritz
RITZ-CARLTON HOTEL
IN NEW YORK: Wickersham 2-3453 IN BOSTON: KENmore 5322

WINNING THE FOOD CONSERVATION BATTLE ON THE HOME FRONT!
A SERIES OF PRACTICAL WARTIME FOOD SAVING HINTS PRESENTED BY THE FLAVORSEAL PEOPLE

Use Fruit Juice on meat!
Juice from canned fruit, especially pineapple and peaches, is wonderful for basting roast ham or lamb... giving the meat a delicious flavor.
A Fine Dessert from Left-over Canned Fruit!
Thicken the fruit juice with corn starch and pour over 2 graham crackers, placed in dish with fruit. Chill in refrigerator or serve warm.
SUCCOTASH SAVES FOOD!
No need wasting leftover corn, even if only half a cupful. Add fresh or canned lima or string beans to make succotash. Season with salt and pepper to suit.

Lemons will stay fresh and retain their original rich flavor much longer if they are Flavorseal Protected. Flavorseal is a wax film applied when the fruit is packed. Ask your grocer for Flavorseal Protected lemons, oranges, grapefruit, tangerines, tomatoes, cantaloupes, bell peppers and cucumbers.

ASK YOUR GROCER OR PRODUCE RETAILER TO GET FLAVORSEAL FRUITS AND VEGETABLES FOR YOU. HE CAN OBTAIN NAMES OF JOBBERS OR SHIPPERS OF FLAVORSEAL PRODUCTS BY WRITING TO FOOD MACHINERY CORPORATION, 24 STATE STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Patriots Free Paris—Nazis Suffer Major Disaster in France

Continued from Page 1

Gen. Charles de Gaulle's Headquarters in London announced the liberation after four days of street fighting.

The communiqué said the fight was led by 50,000 organized French Forces of the Interior, bolstered by hundreds of thousands more who joined in with whatever weapons they could find.

The dramatic announcement touched off radiocasts to Frenchmen everywhere as the triumphant strains of "La Marseillaise" sounded again to the news of a French victory.

There was no word immediately that American troops had entered the city.

But the French said they had seized all public buildings, won complete control of the situation, and captured all the Vichy representatives who had not fled.

Lieut. Gen. Joseph Pierre Koenig, Commander of the French Forces of the Interior and Military Governor of Paris, gave this official version of the deliverance of the Capital:

"On the morning of Saturday, Aug. 19, the National Council of Resistance and the Paris Committee of Liberation, in agreement with the national delegate representing the Provisional Government of the French Republic, ordered a general insurrection in Paris and in the Parisian district.

"French Forces of the Interior to the number of 50,000 armed men, supported by several hundred thousand unarmed patriots, went into action immediately.

"The Paris police, who had previously gone on strike, seized the Police Prefecture and the Ile de la Cité. They turned the Ile de la Cité into a bastion, against which German attacks broke down.

"Toward 8 p. m. yesterday, Aug. 22, after a four-day struggle, the enemy had been beaten everywhere and the Patriots occupied all public buildings.

"Representatives of Vichy were arrested or are in flight.

"Thus the people of Paris have taken a prominent part in the liberation of the Capital.

"Long live France!"

Germans Held City 4 Years and 74 Days

Paris, the "City of Light," was back in French hands just four years and 74 days from the time Hitler's troops marched in. German troops, then at the floodtide of conquest, entered June 14, 1940.

The city became the first continental Capital of a full-fledged Ally to be freed from German domination. Rome has been taken, but Italy started the war as an enemy and now is a cobelligerent.

The British Radio reported that the head of the French Committee of National Liberation had arrived in Rennes, on the Brittany peninsula, after visiting Coutances, Avranches, and a number of other liberated French cities.

There was no indication in the French communiqué what casualties had been inflicted on the German forces or how many had been captured. Allied airmen for two days have been reporting the Nazis pulling out of the city to the east over every road.

The Germans did not immediately acknowledge any change in the status of Paris. A DNB radiocast recorded by the Federal Communications Commission at 6:17 a. m., eastern war time, said "the situation in Paris has calmed down as the result of strict measures, but it cannot be said whether terrorist and irresponsible elements will not provoke unrest shortly."

The thousands of French men and women who struck down the invaders who had brought misery and despair to their homes rose from the Underground of the Montmartre and Montparnasse. They struck from the east and from the west.

French colonies were quick to begin celebrating liberation of their homeland Capital. An Algiers radiocast announced Gen. Georges Catroux had ordered the display of the Tricolor throughout Algeria and the ringing of all church bells. The liberation will be celebrated in Algiers at 6 p. m. by salvos of all the city's batteries and the blowing of sirens on all the city's buildings.

Meanwhile, to the left of Paris, British and Canadian armies raced ahead 10 to 15 miles, pushing the Germans tighter against the Seine and into the fire of American flanking forces moving toward the sea along the left bank.

U. S. Unit 160 Miles Away From Reich

Still a third dramatic development came as an American armored column drove more than halfway across France and plunged past the ancient town of Sens, only 160 miles from the German border to the northeast near the Saar town of Neunkirchen.

While Paris is in French hands, it is likely there still are German rear guards at Rambouillet and Etampes to the south which are engaging American tank units.

The French Capital literally fell under its own weight, aided by a heavy push from the French Underground. There was no direct drive or assault on the city itself.

While the capture of the Capital was certain to have a tremendous psychological effect on the Germans and bring joy to every French home, militarily Paris already was out of the picture.

The city had been outflanked by American bridgeheads across the Seine to the northwest and southeast, and some radio reports, which were not confirmed at Allied Supreme Headquarters, already placed American tanks at Meaux, less than 25 miles from Château-Thierry. If true, this report meant the Americans already were fighting on battlefields where they won fame in World War I.

The new Allied trap of Field Marshal Gen. Günther von Kluge's riddled forces along the left bank of the Seine appeared to be closing on all sides as the Germans gave up all attempt at an organized rear-guard action.

At the Seine crossings, Allied planes hammered the German troops and were expected to deliver still more punishment Aug. 23 as the weather showed signs of clearing.

Other German troops fled toward the river, where hundreds of river craft of every description, from rubber boats to small steamers, had been gathered to ferry them across.

Six hundred German tanks, vehicles, and locomotives fell before the guns and bombs of Allied planes, Supreme Headquarters said, while a belated German Air Force attempt to give fleeing Nazi ground troops cover resulted in the destruction of 37 enemy aircraft.

South France:

Allied Armor Enters Grenoble

American troops of the Allied Seventh Army, in a spectacular suprise thrust deep into southern France through German defenses, have entered the large industrial city of Grenoble, 140 air-line miles north of the Mediterranean coast.

A swift American armored and motorized infantry column plunged into the city, long a hotbed of the French patriot movement, with "French Forces of the Interior playing an effective supporting role," Allied Headquarters in Rome said.

This quick advance put Maj. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's spearhead within less than 240 miles air line from the most southerly points officially announced as reached by American troops below Paris, and it appeared that the two Allied French fronts would be joined much sooner than originally thought possible.

Grenoble, 58 miles southeast of Lyon and situated on a river leading directly to the Rhone Valley 30 miles to the west, is 80 miles or more beyond the previous reported Allied positions in southern France.

Lying in the French Alps, the city has a population of approximately 100,000 and is a rail center on the Paris-Lyon-Marseille route. It also commands access to important mountain passes in eastern France.

Towns taken by the Americans en route to Grenoble included Digne, Sisteron, Aspres, Gap, St. Bonnet and L'Argentiere, the latter 35 miles from the Italian border.

Germans Cut Off From North Front

At Grenoble, the Americans were roughly only 70 air-line miles from the Swiss frontier, and for all practical purposes already had sealed off the Nazi forces in southern France from communication with the enemy in northwestern Italy.

The Americans also were in position, by striking westward, to cut off German units reported fleeing from the Mediterranean beachhead along the Rhone Valley—main route to northern France.

An Associated Press dispatch from Geneva said French Forces of the Interior were reported attacking Lyon.

Grenoble, the old capital of the Province of Dauphine and the chief city of the Department of L'Isere, always has been an active center of French patriot resistance. Nearly 1¼ centuries ago it was the first large city to open its gates to Napoleon Bonaparte on his return from Elba.

On the Mediterranean Coast, a bitter battle still raged in encircled Toulon. French armor and infantry had pushed virtually into the outskirts of Marseille, and the French occupied Hyeres east of Toulon.

The Allied Command announced that the total number of prisoners taken since the landings had risen to more than 17,000.

Inside Toulon, French troops on Aug. 22 blazed their way to points halfway between the railway tracks which bisect the city. The naval arsenal was half a mile away and the docks only a few hundred yards.

Encirclement of Marseille continued on a broad front, with Americans sweeping around to the west and last reported only a dozen miles short of closing the gap on the west. French forces attacking frontally fought forward to three miles from the city's outskirts. American columns were fighting three miles from the Etang de Berre, a virtually land-locked body of water northwest of the city.

By a Staff Artist

Soviet Troops in New Successes

Black arrows show points at which new Russian drives are punching holes in the German defenses from the Baltic to the Balkans.

Nazi Oil Supply Cut 71 P. C. by Bombing

By the Associated Press

Headquarters United States 15th Air Force, Aug. 20. Delayed.

Systematic Allied bombing has cut gasoline production in Nazi-held Europe to 29 per cent of normal and Germany now has access to only about 235,000 tons monthly, one third its estimated needs for maximum warfare, figures available here disclosed today.

The huge difference is believed to be far too great an amount to be supplied from reserve stocks.

The flow of fuel from the Balkans has been reduced to a trickle—about 5 per cent of the onetime output—and smashing air assaults against the refineries at Ploesti, Romania, have virtually wiped them off the books as an Axis fuel source.

Naval Battle:

British Destroy 8 Enemy Ships

British Royal Navy ships in two running battles destroyed eight enemy ships in the Audierne Bay between Brest and Lorient before daybreak Aug. 23, the British Admiralty announced.

Bordeaux:

Allied Landing Is Reported

A new Allied landing near Bordeaux on the southwest coast of France was reported early Aug. 22 in apparently well-authenticated advices from the Spanish frontier, but hours later Supreme Allied Headquarters still declined to confirm or deny the report.

A dispatch written in Hendaye by Charles S. Foltz, chief of the Associated Press Madrid Bureau, who crossed the border into southern France after the Germans had evacuated frontier posts, quoted French military authorities as saying the landing was begun at night under cover of a naval and aerial bombardment.

The operation, the French officials said, was co-ordinated with a ground attack by American and French forces which effected a junction on the outskirts of Bordeaux.

The officials declared Allied planes had paved the way for the landing with a low-level attack and that Allied warships had poured shells into Bordeaux for more than an hour.

The American troops participating in the assault from the landward side of the city were said to have driven southward from the Loire River, 170 miles to the north, while the French were described as a well-armed division of volunteers which left Hendaye.

Mr. Foltz, who filed his dispatch through Spain after returning to the border, said explosions which sounded like an intense aerial and naval bombardment in the Bordeaux area were clearly audible in the Irun-Hendaye frontier region.

Just before the blasts were heard, he said, a single plane dropped flares at intervals along the Spanish frontier, apparently to mark the border.

In response to queries concerning the reported landing, a spokesman at Allied Supreme Headquarters said the French announcement was "outside our province" and declined further comment. The War Department Public Relations Office in Washington said it had no information on a new landing.

Bordeaux, a city of 260,000 situated at the mouth of the Gironde River 110 miles north of the Spanish frontier, apparently is the last pocket of organized German resistance in southwestern France. One of France's most important Atlantic ports, it had been employed by the Nazis as a submarine base during the Battle of the Atlantic and in Allied hands could serve as a major debarkation point for supplies.

Eastern Front:

Red Army Drives Toward Bucharest

A new Red Army offensive, probably designed to knock Romania out of the war and break Hitler's grip on the Balkans, smashed forward on a 150-mile front beyond Iasi to within 180 miles of jittery Bucharest and 155 miles of the great Ploesti oil center.

An official German radiocast said the Russians had reached the beaches at Riga, Latvian Capital and largest Baltic States city, indicating a new trap for the German 16th and 18th Armies.

Advancing after killing 25,000 Germans in three days, while 12,665 others trudged wearily back to prison cages, Red Army groups under Gens. Rodion Y. Malinovsky and Fedor I. Tolbukhin drove within 51 miles of the mouth of the Danube.

German shock troops tried to stiffen war-weary Romanian divisions as Russian tanks rolled at least 10 miles south of Iasi. General Tolbukin's drive through Bessarabia headed cross-country for a junction with General Malinovsky in the Galati Gap, the capture of which would make much of the Balkan area untenable for the enemy. Advances ranged to 44 miles. The Bessarabian Capital of Chisinau was left trapped in a deep pocket on the Dnestr.

In northern Poland, the Russians gradually were outflanking Warsaw and splitting German forces between that besieged Polish Capital and East Prussia. The Russians moved 14 miles southeast of Lomza, communications hub.

Desperate attempts by the Germans to salvage their Baltic positions brought new tank attacks in the direction of Jelgava, which controls road and rail routes in Latvia.

As the Red Army drive into Romania went through its fourth day, Bucharest was reported in panic, with many of Premier Ion Antonescu's formerly fanatic supporters openly discussing the chances of suing for peace. Each mile the Red Army advanced strengthened peace tremors in Bulgaria, too, and gave new hope to Yugoslavia and Greece.

Pacific:

Unchallenged Raids Batter Halmahera

Unchallenged Liberators and Mitchells have begun to pour it on Halmahera, last island barrier between Gen. Douglas MacArthur and the Philippines.

A record 135-ton bombing, which destroyed eight parked planes, supply dumps, and defense positions and sank a freighter, was reported Aug. 23 against that octopus-shaped Japanese base. A 110-ton strike had been announced Aug. 22.

Considering Halmahera's topography—much of its 6,700 square miles are unexplored jungle wilds and only a few coastal sectors are of military use—these are gigantic blows.

They are being stepped up more than a week after its airfields were rendered useless to the enemy and its garrison has been weakened by continuous sinkings of small ships trying to sneak down with supplies from the Philippines.

Air Over Europe:

Luftwaffe Fights Oil-Field Attacks

German fighter planes appeared on Aug. 22 to oppose the massive United States 15th Air Force bombing assault against Silesian and Austrian oil targets and 57 were shot down, according to an official announcement from Rome.

American losses were 39 heavy bombers and six other aircraft, from all operations.

Approximately 200 Nazi fighters attacked the American formations which bombed oil refineries, storage tanks, and other vital fuel installations at Odertal in German Silesia and at Korneuburg and Lobau near Vienna.

Yugoslavia:

Lebani Falls To Partisans

The Yugoslav Partisans of Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) have announced the capture of the heavily fortified German stronghold of Lebani, 25 miles south of Nis, junction on the Belgrade-Sofia rail line.

Marshal Tito's radiocast communiqué said the enemy garrison was trapped and wiped out with heavy losses, and 100 truckloads of war materials were captured.

Pétain Reported Captive at Belfort

LONDON, Aug. 23 (AP)—Marshal Philippe Pétain, veteran Chief of State of the Vichy Government, was reported today to be a virtual prisoner of the Germans at Belfort, where he was taken by Gestapo agents who took him from Vichy Aug. 20.

Advices from the French-Swiss border said Marshal Pétain was unceremoniously carried away by the Germans with other members of his Government, apparently as a result of his refusal to accompany Pierre Laval to the new puppet government seat.

New 'Black Widows' Net Four Nazi Planes

By the Associated Press

A United States Night Fighter Base, France, Aug. 14. Delayed.

The new American "Black Widow" night fighter has gone into action with its 20-mm. cannon and already has destroyed four nocturnal German raiders.

The first victim of the P-61's, described as the greatest night fighter in the business, was a Junkers 88, shot down by Lieut. Raymond A. Anderson of Taylor, Wis.

Most details of the "Black Widow" and the date it went into action are secret. It is painted coal black, has twin engines and twin tails, and looks very much like the P-38 Lightning, but it is considerably heavier and larger. It carries a pilot and observer and there is a third seat for an engineer who often goes along. It is primarily a high-altitude fighter and is reputed to have a faster rate of climb than any other two-engined fighter.

Polish Groups Seek Accord On Five Fundamental Issues

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 23—Since Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk's return from Moscow, conversations between Polish politicians here have concentrated upon working out a compromise between the Government in exile and the National Committee of Liberation which is now functioning in Polish liberated territory with Soviet Union support.

Such discussions are exploring the possibility of a workable agreement regarding the five main points on which major differences exist between the Government and the Council. These points are: the make-up of the new Polish Government, the future position of the Polish armed forces, the position of the Commander in Chief, the 1935 Constitution, and the position of the present and the future frontiers of Poland.

Seek Compromise

A compromise on the make-up of the future Polish Government, it is understood, is being approached on the basis of a new 16 member committee, four of which will be from the present exiled Government, four from the Committee of National Liberation, and the remaining eight to be drawn from Underground resistance movements.

This arrangement indicates priority to those who have continued fighting at home despite German terror. Presumably Mr. Mikolajczyk would continue as Premier and go to Warsaw.

Equally important as a political alignment as well as military is namely, what is to happen to the Polish armed forces now scattered on many fronts but which obviously should be amalgamated when the proper moment arrives.

Polish units are based on Britain, in Italy, inside Warsaw, and with Russian armies.

Problem of Recruits

There is also the problem of new recruits for the Polish Army from among Polish citizens in territory already liberated by the Russians. These last may number more than 130,000, according to one reliable estimate here.

Since Soviet Union propaganda has taken such violent objection to the present Polish Commander in Chief, Kazimierz Sosnkowski, it is generally assumed his removal must be agreed upon before agreement with Russia is possible. [The Russian newspaper Red Star, according to a report here, has just published a cartoon showing Sosnkowski and Gen. Wladilau Anders, commander of the Second Polish Corps in Italy, washing blood off their hands over a map of Warsaw.]

The difficulty may be overcome by abolishing the office of Commander in Chief and substituting a war council.

The National Liberation Committee during Premier Mikolajczky's visit to Moscow raised a strong objection to the continued existence of the Polish Constitution of 1935. Whether the Government here is prepared to abolish it is questionable since its existence is based on this legal decree.

Differences Over Frontiers

Differences still exist on the question of Poland's future frontiers. It seems a general agreement, however, in Polish circles here, that a compromise is possible in the east on the basis of the so-called Curzon Line, though it is hoped Lwow and Vilna will be included in the new Poland. As for the western frontiers of Poland there is a growing tendency to leave the final decision until later when the general European situation is clearer.

Meanwhile evidence that certain non-Polish authorities also are interested in the Russo-Polish problem comes in a letter in the London Times today. Mr. Quentin Hogg, member of Parliament, writes protesting against a manifesto which he in common with other members of Parliament received "signed by the whole Roman Catholic hierarchy in Scotland."

The hierarchy in these documents, according to Mr. Hogg, "point out in no uncertain way" that they "must not remain silent if the sovereign rights of the Polish nation are to be filched from them either by undue pressure or by open violence on the part of another state."

The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Saint Andrews, according to Mr. Hogg's letter had directed his secretary to inquire of the MP's "whether or not you are prepared to stand by Britain's pledge to defend against aggression the free and independent state of Poland."

Allies Plan to Restore France To Key Power in World Setup

Continued from Page 1

umns driving around the French capital could have taken the city. But instead Frenchmen have had this supreme privilege.

British and Canadians fighting in the north and the Americans striking across the Seine set the stage for this great day in the long history of Paris. Allied mastery of highspeed armored warfare has spared Paris from the Germans, from Allied bombardment, and from the destruction of a battleground.

Glowing tribute is being paid by Britain to these French Forces of the Interior. Climaxing this tribute came today's inspiring rendering of "The Marseillaise" which came at midday over the nation-wide radio services, marking the highest pitch the Allies have yet reached on their rapid spiral to the final victory signal.

Tribute to France

There was a new feeling of "hands-across-the-channel" last night in many a British home when the British Broadcasting Corporation put on one of its most timely and well-judged programs—a colorful tribute to a France that is being reborn under the inspiration of the Maquis.

The program was dedicated to Frenchmen of the Interior who by their own exertions are now proved to have played such a great part in the liberation of their country.

BBC then told a story which, for the first time, gave British people official confirmation of how the Maquis got their arms and supplies—a story of the working together of French liberation forces with Allied air forces for the past year under the very noses of occupying German forces.

Arming and supplying of the Maquis has been handled by the Royal Air Force for more than a year.

Exact methods of delivery still are not being disclosed. But they were planned to the last detail and succeeded in turning the French Underground movement into an Army of the Interior which now joins with the liberating Allied columns in sweeping the Germans from France.

The RAF supplied arms, ammunition, boots, clothing, canned beef, and biscuits, and maybe once in a while a ton of chocolate for undernourished French children.

U. S. Air Force Aids

BBC also told how the United States Air Force has shared in the dangerous enterprise of arming the French patriot army.

Stanley Richardson of the National Broadcasting Company described his experience in flying with a formation of more than 200 Fortresses dropping guns, ammunition, and other supplies to the Maquis.

As these Forts sped over the landing areas, their cargoes sprayed down like giant multicolored mushrooms and from out of the woods rushed Maquis parties to drag the supplies away and load them on trucks.

There are still many bitternesses and misunderstandings to be erased between Britain and France before relations between the two countries can be described as ideal, but one is encouraged to feel today that a good start in that direction has been made.

Correction

In an article on the French Women Auxiliary Army in Great Britain and Algiers which was printed Tuesday on the Today's Woman Page, it was erroneously stated that the membership of the Auxiliary was about 2,000. The correct figure, as given originally by Egon Kaskeline, the writer of the article (and as it appeared in some editions), is approximately 5,000.

Face Fall

with a wardrobe that meets Fall's demands. The right dress, the right suit—for you.

Fashion Designing
Dressmaking
Fine Alterations

CATHERINE KEEFE
2016 Jenkins Arcade
2nd Floor Balcony
At. 9418 Pittsburgh

GILBERT'S
FINE FURNITURE, INC.
FIVE FLOORS OF
FURNISHINGS
LAMPS
GIFTS
Distinctive Items for Your Home
Established 1929
630 Smithfield Street
PITTSBURGH, PA.

SCHMIDT'S
KUMFORT SHOES
Specializing
MILLER'S FOOT DEFENDERS
for Women's Foot Comfort
3 to 12—AAAA to EEE
Headquarters for
HEYWOOD'S MEN'S SHOES
for Real Foot Satisfaction
Schooled Foot Fitters
534 Smithfield Street
Opposite Oliver Bldg.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

I GOT IT AT SEARS

That will be your theme song, too, if you do your family's back-to-school shopping wisely! For Sears has just about everything you'll need for the school crowd, from kindergartners to college grads. Come in now to take advantage of the best selections of Sears quality merchandise at reasonable prices.

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND COMPANY
North Side • East Liberty
Dormont • Mt. Oliver
PITTSBURGH, PA.

If the Article or Service you are seeking is not in this issue call
ATlantic 9418
Hours 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
PITTSBURGH, PA.

PITTSBURGH, PA.
SAVINGS WITHIN REACH OF ALL
NOW CLOSER TO YOU — STREAMLINE — THAN EVER BEFORE
★Super THOROFARE Markets
Libby's
DEVILED HAM
3 oz. can 14
THOROFARE-STREAMLINE MARKETS

Going to College?
then visit the Classmate Shop
It's headquarters for college-bound gals who want to know what's right for their school. You'll find a corps of capable advisers, including—
Norma Graham—Seton Hill
Lou Power—P C W
Ginny Volkay—Pitt
Jerry Hempel—Mt. Mercy
Rita Kleber—Duquesne
Helen Stafford—Westminster
Margie Woodburn—Tech
—and each article in the shop carries the Class-Mate tag—the stamp of approval of this College Board. See these new college fashions in the Classmate Shop, on our new second floor.
FRANK & SEDER
Fifth Avenue and Smithfield, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Now Showing the New 1944 and 45 Fashions
Original Abravanel furs
204 Fifth Ave. Atlantic 1686
Entire 3rd Floor Air-Cooled
Open Monday Evenings
Our Only Location

Shop PLEASANTLY among friends of yours at—
MUIR'S Department Store
East Orange, N. J.

A "Junior First"
10.98
Pride and joy of our Justeen Shop, our Junior First dresses sized to fit teen-age girls with rarely an iota of alteration. This one in aqua, pink, lemon or coffee wool, 7 to 15. Order by Teleservice. Justeen's, Fourth Floor.
L. BAMBERGER & CO.
L. BAMBERGER & CO., NEWARK, N. J.

U. S. Lend-Lease to Britain Far From One-Way Street

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Lend-Lease from the United States to Britain is not a one-way transaction. The constant flow of food, war material, and other supplies going out to Britain is partly balanced by a Lend-Lease in reverse.

One third of all the military requirements of the United States armed forces in the United Kingdom—in addition to the use of barracks, airports, naval bases, and other military facilities—is provided by Britain under reverse Lend-Lease.

The accompanying map of England illustrates pictorially the amount of goods and services that comes to the United States forces by way of reverse Lend-Lease.

On the other side of the balance may be given the following figures covering Lend-Lease exports from the United States to the United Kingdom between March, 1941 and December, 1943:

$2,745,000,000 in munitions, aircraft, tanks, trucks, and other war equipment; $1,705,000,000 in machinery, metals and oil; $2,145,000,000 foods and agricultural products.

Food supplies exported on Lend-Lease during the month of July last are broken down in the following figures as given out by the Associated Press from War Food Administration figures:

Food shipped to Allies of the United States under Lend-Lease during July, the War Food Administration said, included these items:

187,494,485 pounds of meat products.

100,237,073 pounds of dairy and poultry products.

80,984,580 pounds of grain products.

38,537,436 pounds of fruits and vegetables.

38,260,249 pounds of fats and oils.

34,319,947 pounds of sugar.

31,112,699 pounds of special commodities.

10,967,056 pounds of cotton and fiber.

938,439 pounds of tobacco.

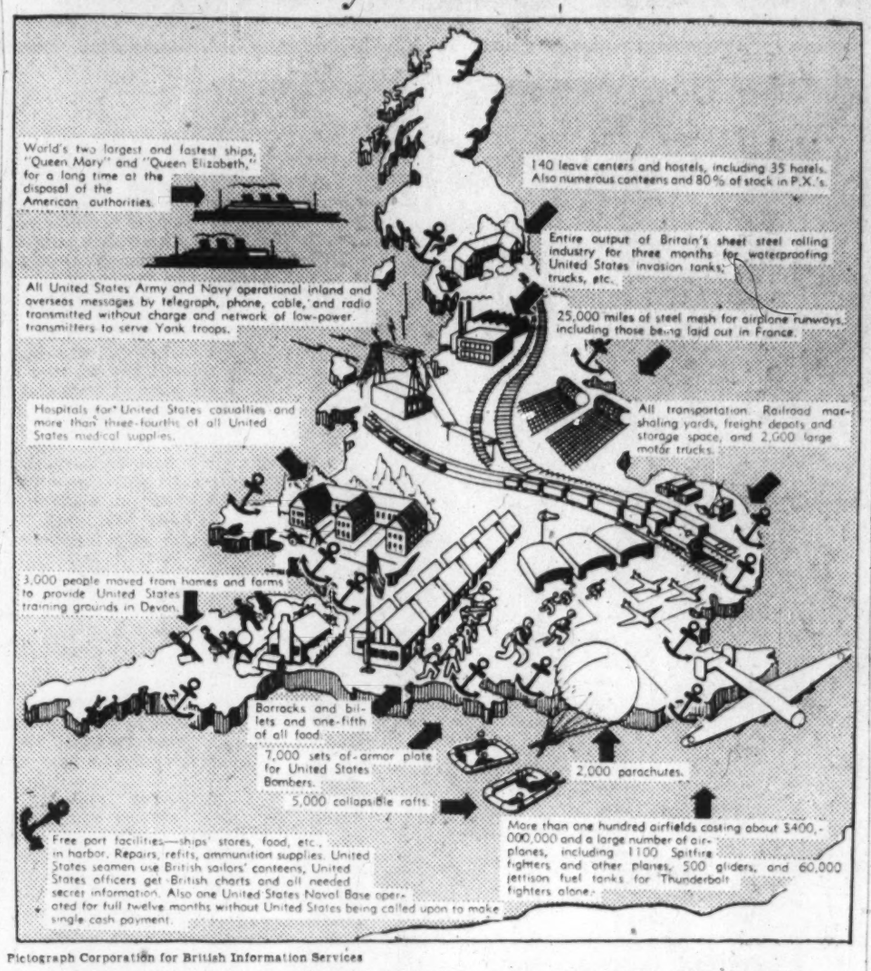
The total, 522,851,964 pounds, compared with 1,231,844,656 pounds shipped in July, 1943.

Under this July's shipments, the United Kingdom and other British possessions got 52 per cent; Russia 39 per cent, and the balance went to other smaller countries.

Liberty Statue Popular

NEW YORK, Aug. 23 (AP)—The Statue of Liberty is the leading attraction here for sight-seers of the Allied forces, a compilation by the U. S. O. shows. Last month more than 10,000 visitors were listed.

Pictorial Story of Reverse Lend-Lease


World's two largest and fastest ships, "Queen Mary" and "Queen Elizabeth," for a long time at the disposal of the American authorities.
140 leave centers and hostels, including 35 hotels. Also numerous canteens and 80% of stock in P.X.'s.
Entire output of Britain's sheet steel rolling industry for three months for waterproofing United States invasion tanks, trucks, etc.
All United States Army and Navy operational inland and overseas messages by telegraph, phone, cable, and radio transmitted without charge and network of low-power transmitters to serve Yank troops.
25,000 miles of steel mesh for airplane runways, including those being laid out in France.
Hospitals for United States casualties and more than three-fourths of all United States medical supplies.
All transportation. Railroad marshaling yards, freight depots and storage space, and 2,000 large motor trucks.
3,000 people moved from homes and farms to provide United States training grounds in Devon.
Barracks and billets and one-fifth of all food.
7,000 sets of armor plate for United States Bombers.
2,000 parachutes.
5,000 collapsible rafts.
More than one hundred airfields costing about $400,000,000 and a large number of airplanes, including 1100 Spitfire fighters and other planes, 500 gliders, and 60,000 jettison fuel tanks for Thunderbolt fighters alone.
Free port facilities—ships' stores, food, etc., in harbor. Repairs, refits, ammunition supplies. United States seamen use British sailors' canteens, United States officers get British charts and all needed secret information. Also one United States Naval Base operated for full twelve months without United States being called upon to make single cash payment.

Pictograph Corporation for British Information Services

United States Forces Benefit by Goods and Services

Here in pictorial form is the amount of goods and services going from Britain to United States forces by reverse Lend-Lease. Britain furnishes third of U. S. requirements in United Kingdom.

Roosevelt: Lend-Lease Until Japan Falls

Continued from Page 1

is playing a vital role in current offensives that find the Allies "moving relentlessly along the roads which lead to Berlin and Tokyo."

The last time the question arose as to the life of Lend-Lease was on Aug. 7. Then, a report was issued by the National Association of Manufacturers saying British officials were insisting on keeping Lend-Lease alive after Germany gives up.

The report caused a flurry in congressional circles and caused the State Department to declare: "The British Government has not raised with us the future of Lend-Lease."

The Lend-Lease Act was extended this year until June 30, 1945. Some legislators have said this Government should not be too hasty about extending it again if Germany collapses meantime. Certain government officials, though, have felt the Act should continue to apply to Britain after the war has been reduced to operations against Japan, while others believe the aid should go to countries in the European theater only to the extent that it directly helps defeat Japan.

The latest report placed the value of Lend-Lease supplies and services at $4,045,000,000 for the quarter ended June 30. The total of more than $28,000,000,000 covered the period from March 11, 1941, when the Act was first passed, to June 30 last, and represented about 15 per cent of all American production for defense and war.

To Generals for Transfer

In addition, $687,241,000 worth of supplies have been consigned to American commanding generals in the field for subsequent Lend-Lease transfer to Allied Forces.

Reverse Lend-Lease was estimated in value at more than $3,000,000,000. The report emphasized, however, that ultimate measurement of aid given and received could be found only in terms of battles won, enemies killed and captured, and hundreds of thousands of lives saved, rather than in dollar figures.

In explanation of the great preponderance of aid given over that received, the report said our geographical position ("the United States has never been bombed") and material strength have called upon us to give most toward winning the war in production and in money, while our major Allies are giving more in lives, destruction of their homelands, and in suffering of their people since June 30, 1944.

For example, it said robot bombs have destroyed or damaged an average of 700 houses every hour of the day and night in England, Russia has lost 5,300,000 soldiers killed, captured or missing besides millions of civilians killed by Nazis, and millions of Chinese soldiers and civilians have been killed by the Japanese.

British Losses High

The casualties in the armed forces of the United iKngdom totaled 400,000 a year ago, excluding those of colonial, dominion and Indian forces, with many more thousands of British soldiers having been killed since then, the report added. It said by June 30, more than 50,000 British civilians had been killed by Nazi bombs and this was before the robots had done most of their damage.

Aid furnished since the Lend-Lease program began nearly three and a half years ago includes 30,900 planes, 15 per cent of American output. Allies purchased another 7,000 for cash and the United States retained 175,000.

This country also has leased 1,400 naval vessels of all types, the great majority being landing craft, PT boats and the like, but including a "few score" larger combat vessels, such as convoy escort aircraft carriers and corvettes.

Other aid has included 511 cargo ships of 1,000 gross tons or over and 1,284 merchant and auxiliary craft of under 1,000 gross tons; 26,900 tanks and 637,600 ordnance vehicles, jeeps and trucks. The Allies have purchased an additional 1,600 tanks and 270,000 trucks, with the United States retaining for its own use 36,500 tanks and 1,500,000 other military motor vehicles.

Bulk of Aid in Goods

Of the total aid furnished since the program started, 87.8 per cent has been in goods and 12.2 in services. Munitions have constituted 53.6 per cent of the goods transferred, with a value of $15,162,329,000; industrial materials 21.3 per cent, valued at $6,026,086,000, and agricultural products 12.9 per cent, worth $3,630,585,000.

The report declared that while Lend-Lease is a war program "it is likely to have stimulating effects on the commercial postwar foreign trade of the United States."

"The war has introduced American products to other countries in a volume and variety never approached before," it said. "After the war these countries will want to continue to obtain many of these products by buying them.

"American industry will have a greatly expanded foreign market, provided that our international economic policies make it possible for these nations to pay for their purchases."

Soviet Control Hit

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 (AP)—The Polish American Congress, which claims 6,000,000 American citizens of Polish descent as its members, last night denounced any attempt to settle the future of the world on the basis of spheres of influence; and an official of the organization made it plain he was talking about Russia.

Stanislaw A. Gutowski, Newark, N. J., lawyer and director of the Congress' Washington headquarters, said at a press conference that a memorandum supporting the Atlantic Charter as a basis for world settlement and denouncing the sphere of influence conception has been handed to the State Department.

Mr. Gutowski warned that "Russia's main idea is to control as much of Europe as possible," and said that if Russia controls Central Europe it automatically will extend its influence and spread communism throughout the rest of Europe.

Peace Support in America Weighed by Parley Groups

Continued from Page 1

would naturally be reluctant to be committed to any plan of peace enforcement which might leave them dangling on the limb at any passing whim of Congress. They have memories of two futile decades in a League without the United States.

This is, too, an immensely touchy domestic political question, embodying one of the two central factors of internationalism vs. isolationism. These factors or questions are: (A) Shall the United States co-operatively, wholeheartedly and effectively help in building a progressive international economic order that will erase frictions that lead to war, and (B) will the United States realistically and enthusiastically participate in concerted efforts to keep the peace, even by exerting force?

Where Mr. Hull stands on these questions is vividly clear after years of working for reciprocal trade agreements, and other years of seeking united action against aggressors.

But where Congress, which in effects means a majority of the American people, stands is a troublesome and not completely answered question here in the marble halls of Dumbarton Oaks.

The Administration, of which Mr. Hull is a leading member, believes that the experiences of this generation with world-wide depression resulting from decelerating trade wheels, and with a war unprecedented in suffering and fury, has convinced Americans as a whole they cannot revert to former isolationism.

He obviously hopes that his talks with John Foster Dulles, who is Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's adviser on foreign affairs, will bring bipartisan support to this viewpoint. To say that conferees here at Dumbarton will watch the Hull-Dulles talks with interest is to indulge in understatement.

The press here quite generally regrets that Mr. Hull has not given them the full text of the American plan openly and freely. Instead they have been left with general impressions and with vast areas of speculation.

It is recognized that the Secretary wished to save Dumbarton from being the focal point of a great American stir over internationalism vs isolationism while the conference was in progress. And it is believed a full statement of the American proposal will be forthcoming soon after close of the Dumbarton conference. But in the meantime it leaves some opportunity for doubts and misunderstandings to arise in American thought.

The safest answer at this time would appear to be that nothing in Mr. Hull's record suggests overt or hasty and revolutionary action, and that most assuredly there will be time and opportunity for fullest public deliberations on the peace organization proposals.

In the meantime, Dumbarton Oaks provides a good opportunity for the big nations, the nations that really have the military strength to enforce peace, to meet while they are in fact military allies and to consider how best to prevent a recurrence of war.

It is understood here today, in wake of formal reading of the American, Russian and British plans yesterday, that all three powers are agreed on the general form, which is a small executive council, perhaps composed of only one delegate from each of the nations, and a supplementary assembly of all the participating nations.

The council, which might later be enlarged to include other big powers, for example, France, would meet fairly often, while the assembly would meet once a year, or as needed.

Theo. F. Siefert
FURS OF THE BETTER GRADE
For Four Generations
1710 WALNUT STREET
PHILADELPHIA 3, PA.

For Your Convenience
If the article or service you need is not found in this issue call
PENnypacker 9196
Hours 9 to 12 daily
and information will gladly be given regarding local and general advertisers in this paper
The Christian Science Monitor
2618 Lewis Tower 15th and Locust Sts.
Philadelphia, Pa.

50th ANNUAL ADVANCE SHOWING OF FUR COATS
FEATURING
BLACK PERSIAN LAMB
$295
Here is one of the loveliest furs that is as practical as it is beautiful. And so reasonably priced.
Deferred Payment Plan Available
Gutteltman's Sons
127 SOUTH 13TH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
(All Prices Include Federal Tax)

Snellenburgs—Entire Block, Market, 11th to 12th Streets, Through to 1125-27-29 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia 5, Pa. Summer Store Hours 9:30 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Snellenburgs has What You Must Have
If You Are Going to College
What you must have—in fact, what you simply can't do without—in your adventures into higher education, are a coat that can go or stay, a suit as town-wise as it is campus-knowing, a dress of similar versatility, and a blazer-skirt-sweater trio that's strictly campus! Look above and below, and you'll see exactly what we mean—and why!
COAT, bulky and short-cropped, of LUSTRASHAG (labeled for fibre contents), in squirrel grey. See it in Harper's Bazaar; try it on in your size—10 to 16—in our Misses' Coat Shop, Second Floor. $35
SUIT, shown on page 71 of August Harper's Bazaar with the important new vest jacket, buckle-belted at sides, and with button-banded shirt sleeves. Skirt is slim and high-riding. Grey, green or red. 100% wool. Junior sizes. Sportswear Corner, Second Floor. $25
DRESS of all-wool jersey does an about-face to show the black back behind the gold or fuchsia front view. Misses' sizes. Better Dress Shop, Second Floor. $19.95
BLAZER of red or luggage flannel, cardigan cut, contrastingly bound with cord—sizes 9 to 15 . . . over slant-pocketed kick-pleated grey wool skirt in sizes 10 to 18 . . . worn with a crew-neck wool sweater in white or pastels, sizes 34 to 40. Blazer, $15; Skirt, $7.95; Sweater, $3.98.
Sportswear Corner, Second Floor.

EWART'S CAFETERIA
15th and Chestnut Streets
Franklin Trust Building
PHILADELPHIA
EXCELLENT FOOD
Reasonable Prices
Also located as advertised on The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON 522 13th St., N. W.
RICHMOND, VA. 112 North 5th St.
Opposite John Marshall Hotel

Jane Logan De Luxe ICE CREAM
A Product of Abbotts Dairies, Philadelphia
America's Finest Ice Cream
An important, nourishing dairy food
ABBOTTS DAIRIES, INC.
Philadelphia, Newark, Seashore

Oppenheim Collins
CHESTNUT AT TWELFTH
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Nylon Slips
3.98
Tailored slip made entirely of Government rejected nylon. Miracle fabric that dries almost instantly, needs no ironing and fits flawlessly. White only. Sizes 32 to 38. Street Floor.
Mail Orders Filled
10 Days Delivery
Oppenheim Collins
Chestnut St. at 12th, Phila. 7
Send me.....3.98 Slips
Size.....
Name.....
City..... State.....
Charge... Cash... C.O.D....

School Supplies
A full line of supplies for the class room and personal requirements.
DECKER'S
902 Chestnut St. 9 South 15th St.
Open Wednesday Evenings
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CARAMEL NU-COS

A tasty combination of Vanilla Cream Caramel, Molasses Cocoanut and Pecan-studded Nougat. It's an ideal summer candy that we are sure you will enjoy.
70c lb.
Hanscom's
Shops throughout Phila. and Suburbs

HARRIS TWEED TOPCOAT
35.00
A non-stop classic to keep you warm-as-toast when the winter winds blow . . . Tailored with precision and destined to live a long, busy life. Rugged, 100% Scottish wool. Herringbone weave in heather, blue, brown or tan. 10 to 20.
'MISSES' COATS, FOURTH FLOOR
dewees
1122-24 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia 7, Pa.

GIMBELS
NINTH AND CHESTNUT, PHILADELPHIA 5, PA.

15.95
Please bring Ration Book No. 3
THE DECOR
Tan calfskin
Black patent
Brown doeskin
THE MASQUE
Crushed kid in blue or black.
exclusives by
La Valle
sling back pumps for first fall suits
Superlative shoes in supple leathers, smartly perforated. Heels just right height for comfortable walking, airy sling backs to abet the "light as a feather" feel. Hand-crafted, of course, with the famous LaValle "shoe-manship." Other LaValle shoes .....14.95 to 18.95
GIMBELS WOMEN'S SHOE SALON
AIR-COOLED STREET FLOOR—MARKET
Store Hours Wednesday: 12 Noon to 9

The Home Forum

The Vision Beyond

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SPEAKING of the vision that endures, a writer in one of our daily newspapers said, "Vision is a necessary quality in our living, obtainable only if we equip our spirits with wings."

I was invited to see a beautiful vista from the topmost floor of a tall building. As we alighted from the elevator we first entered a large smoke-filled tearoom, noisy with the sound of conversation and the clatter of dishes.

The first inclination was to turn and go back, but my friend said, "Just beyond this room is the window which looks out upon the view we came here to see." So we moved through the crowded room to the window. There a lovely scene presented itself. Small islands, dotted with a variety of boats along the shore, blue waters, fleecy skies, all came into view.

How similar to this are some of the daily experiences which confront us. Often they seem to be discordant and unpleasant. Like the smoke in the room, the mists of human sense seem to dim our vision so that we do not perceive the lovely things of God's creation, but if we go forward, good comes into evidence, and we are rewarded.

Of earthly beauty, Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 87): "In our immature sense of spiritual things, let us say of the beauties of the sensuous universe: 'I love your promise; and shall know, some time, the spiritual reality and substance of form, light, and color, of what I now through you discern dimly; and knowing this, I shall be satisfied.'" How constantly we find in our daily study of Christian Science that thought is led from uncertainty to the perception of divine substance which never changes. The eternal and infinite—the all of good—is unfolded.

* * *

Perhaps one of the greatest examples of spiritual insight is that of John on Patmos. Even while exiled on a rocky and barren island, he lifted thought above material sense and beheld harmonious being. No self-pity was there, no resentment. As the divine vision unfolded to him there came also the assurance of God's omnipotence and omnipresence. He saw the beauty of holiness, which transcends any material vision.

In the Bible (Proverbs 29:18) we read, "Where there is no vision, the people perish: but he that keepeth the law, happy is he." In other words, one can maintain a state of continuous happiness as he looks beyond transitory, material things and perceives the facts of spiritual perfection and his relationship to this perfectness. Envisaging these facts, he takes them into consciousness, knows that they are true, and acts accordingly.

True vision reveals the line of demarcation between good and evil by proving that only the good is true, because it is God-created. This knowledge is a practical help, and can be readily applied in daily experience.

* * *

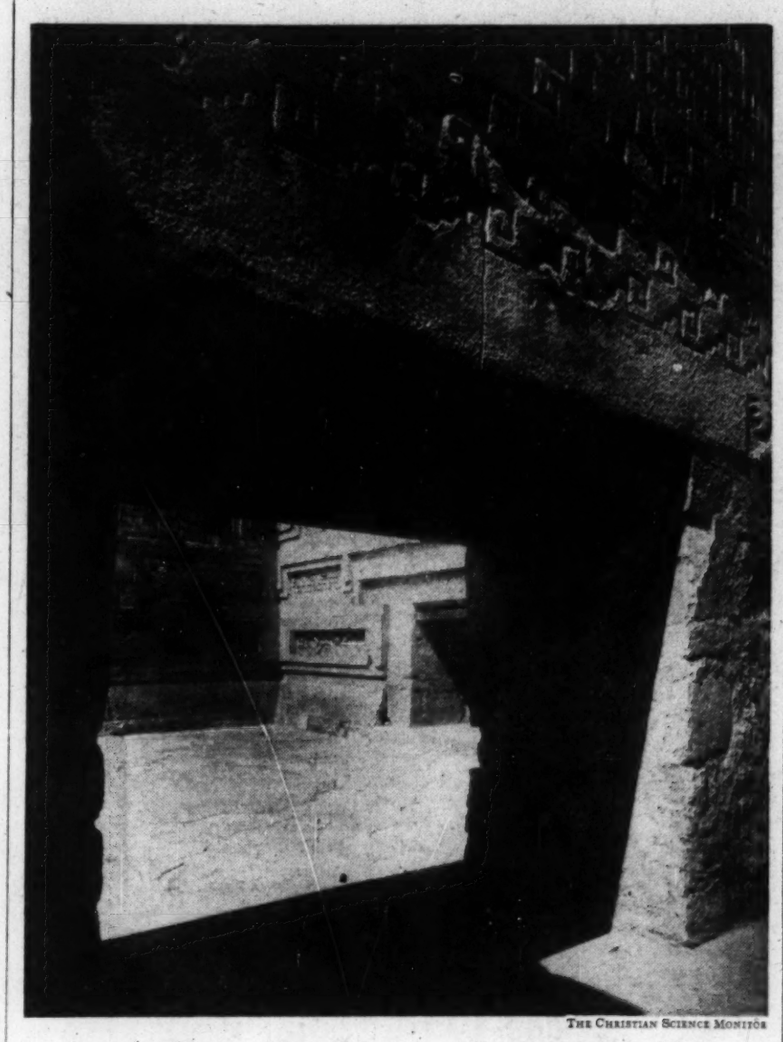
An example of this came to my attention. A misunderstanding arose between two friends, and one wrote a very unloving letter to the other. But the one to whom the letter was directed was a student of Christian Science and had caught a glimpse of man's true nature. She had also learned that unkind thoughts and deeds do not emanate from God, and therefore are no part of His reflection—man. In replying she said: "I could not feel hurt over your letter because it did not really express you. Your true selfhood is always loving, gracious, and incapable of uttering anything harsh or unkind." By return mail came a response from her friend, saying that she was ashamed of what she had written earlier, and an apology and complete reconciliation followed.

It requires inspiration to catch the vision of spiritual beauty and holiness, and the breadth of this vision is in proportion to our understanding of God. Such revelation subjugates matter, and inspires consciousness with that spiritual understanding which makes healing inevitable. Christ Jesus always beheld the vision of eternal perfection because he was divinely inspired in all that he said and did. Thus he healed the sick instantaneously, comforted those who mourned, and reformed the sinner.

Through consecrated study of the Scriptures, Mrs. Eddy received the revelation which made it possible for her to restore spiritual healing based upon the teachings of Christ Jesus. She wrote in her Message to The Mother Church for 1902 (p. 8), "No person can heal or reform mankind unless he is actuated by love and good will towards men." And she added, "The spiritually minded are inspired with tenderness, Truth, and Love."

Today ugly scenes of suffering, conflict, avarice, and hatred would thrust themselves upon our attention. However, the inspired thinker, equipped with the spiritual vision which Christian Science imparts, will look up and beyond this turmoil to good victorious, and will behold the kingdom of heaven, which is the reign of harmony, peace, joy.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMONG THE RUINS OF MITLA PALACE IN THE VALLEY OF OAXACA, MEXICO

MITLA, A CITY of pre-Spanish palaces, is the pride of Mexican archeologists. Recently, too, it has been completely excavated under the skillful guidance of Dr. Alfonso Caso, a noted anthropologist of the Republic. Aloof, the ancient city of Mitla stands on its hilltop in the Valley of Oaxaca, Mexico; and it represents a culture independent of any Asiatic or European influence.

Mexico was not only the obligatory corridor of the culture from both north and south, but a great culture center of itself. According to Dr. Caso, pre-Spanish art in Mexico stretches back twenty centuries before the arrival of Cortez. And in the entire Mexican zone, due to the founding of great empires or confederations of cities, there was a state of peace which lasted for centuries and enabled the early Indian architects to build such splendid mansions as those at Mitla.

In this Golden Age of pre-Spanish art, the Mixtecs and Zapotecs were rivals in the Valley of Oaxaca; but, whereas the former specialized in jewelry, sculptures in wood and bone, and historic codices, the Zapotecs were characterized as great builders whose extraordinary vision produced Mitla. Every motive in their art was decorative and one mode of expression was rhythmic repetition, executed harmoniously and without leaving any large, plain surface.

In this room at Mitla, it is possible to count more than ten distinctive and geometric stone designs with the fret predominating, here as elsewhere in Mexican archeological ruins. Some of these designs are enclosed in quadrilaterals, and the palace walls, both inside and outside, are elaborately decorated. There are no stone arches in this Zapoteca style of architecture, only straight doorways and corridors. The stone blocks have been cleverly cut and set in place with mathematical precision. Not only have these buildings lasted for centuries, but they have a future, too, to judge from the thickness of the supports and the deeply-incised carving.

LA VISION DE MAS ALLA

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

HABLANDO de la visión que perdura, un escritor de uno de nuestros diarios dijo: "La visión es una cualidad necesaria en nuestra vida, que se obtiene solamente si dotamos a nuestro espíritu con alas."

Se me invitó para que viera una hermosa vista desde el piso más elevado de un alto edificio. Al bajarnos del elevador entramos primeramente en una gran sala donde se servía té, llena de humo y con mucho ruído de conversación y sondo de platos.

La primera intención fué volver atrás, pero mi amigo dijo: "Justamente más allá de esta sala está la ventana que da hacia la vista que vinimos a ver desde aquí." Así que avanzamos por en medio de la apiñada sala a la ventana. Allí se presentaba una escena agradable. Islas pequeñas con variedad de botes esparcidos como puntos a lo largo de la costa, aguas azules, cielos aterciopelados, todo esto surgió a la vista.

¡Cuán semejantes a esto son algunas de las experiencias diarias que nos confrontan! A menudo parecen ser discordantes y desagradables. Como el humo en la sala, las nieblas del sentido humano obscurecen nuestra visión para que no percibamos las cosas hermosas de la creación de Dios, pero si seguimos adelante, el bien se pone en evidencia y somos recompensados.

De la hermosura terrenal, Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana, dice en MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS (ESCRITOS MISCELANEOS), p. 87: "En nuestro sentido imperfecto de las cosas espirituales, digamos de las hermosuras del universo sensible: 'Amo tu promesa, y alguna vez conoceré la realidad espiritual y substancia de la forma, luz y color, de lo que ahora a través de ti percibo obscuramente; y sabiendo esto, estaré satisfecha.'" Constantemente hallamos en nuestro estudio diario de la Ciencia Cristiana que el pensamiento es conducido de la incertidumbre a la percepción de la substancia divina que nunca cambia. Lo eterno e infinito—el bien total—se va desenvolviendo.

* * *

Quizás uno de los ejemplos más grandes de vista espiritual es aquella de Juan en Patmos. Aun mientras estaba desterrado en una peñascosa y estéril isla, elevó su pensamiento por encima del sentido material y contempló el ser armonioso. Allí no tenía lástima de sí mismo ni resentimiento. Cuando la visión divina se desenvolvió ante él, también vino la seguridad de la omnipotencia y omnipresencia de Dios. Vió la hermosura de la santidad que sobrepuja toda visión material.

En la Biblia (Proverbios 29:18) leemos: "Donde no hay revelación divina, el pueblo se pone desenfrenado; mas el que guarda la ley es feliz." En otras palabras, podemos mantener un estado de continua felicidad cuando miramos más allá de las cosas transitorias y materiales y percibimos los hechos de perfección espiritual y nuestra relación con esta perfección. Contemplando estos hechos mentalmente, uno los lleva a su conciencia, sabe que son verdaderos y actúa de acuerdo.

La verdadera visión revela la línea de separación entre el bien y el mal probando que solamente el bien es verdadero porque es creado por Dios. Este conocimiento es una ayuda práctica y puede ser aplicado prontamente en las experiencias diarias.

* * *

Un ejemplo de esto atrajo mi atención. Hubo un mal entendimiento entre dos amigas y una le escribió a la otra una carta muy desagradable. Pero aquella a quien la carta fué dirigida era estudiante de la Ciencia Cristiana y había percibido un destello de la naturaleza verdadera del hombre. Había aprendido que los pensamientos y actos carentes de bondad no emanan de Dios, y por consiguiente, no son parte de Su reflejo —el hombre. Al contestar dijo: "No podría sentirme lastimada por tu carta porque ella no te expresa a ti. Tu verdadero ser es siempre amable, cortés e incapaz de expresar cosa alguna que sea áspera o falta de bondad." A vuelta de correo vino una contestación de la amiga diciendo que estaba avergonzada de lo que había escrito antes, lo que trajo después una disculpa y una reconciliación completa.

Se necesita inspiración para obtener la visión de la hermosura y santidad espirituales, y la anchura de esta visión es en proporción a nuestro entendimiento de Dios. Tal revelación subyuga la materia e inspira la conciencia con ese entendimiento espiritual que hace inevitable la curación. Cristo Jesús siempre mantuvo la visión de la perfección eterna porque él fué divinamente inspirado en todo lo que decía y hacía. Así él curó a los enfermos instantáneamente, consoló a los dolientes y reformó al pecador.

Gracias a su consagrado estudio de las Escrituras, la señora Eddy recibió la revelación que le permitió restaurar la curación espiritual basada en las enseñanzas de Cristo Jesús. Ella escribió en su Mensaje a La Iglesia Madre para el año 1902 (p. 8): "Nadie puede curar o reformar la humanidad a menos que actue por amor y buena voluntad hacia los hombres." Y añade: "Los que son espiritualmente inclinados son inspirados con ternura, Verdad y Amor."

Hoy repugnantes escenas de sufrimiento, conflicto, avaricia y odio arrebatarían nuestra atención. Sin embargo, el pensador inspirado, equipado con la visión espiritual que imparte la Ciencia Cristiana mirará más allá de este tumulto el bien victorioso y contemplará el reino de los cielos, que es el reino de la armonía, la paz y el gozo.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, E. U. A.

Encounter

The encircling hills
Were etched with light
As we suddenly saw
The tall ferns and grasses part
And for a breath-taking moment
A little fawn found strange delight
In the open road.

JOSEPH A. SILVIA

Cleaning Harness

Down all the listening land there is no sound
Like plunging rain on gentle old barn roofs,
Blent with sweet hay scents and the giant breaths
Of feeding stock, and shifting, stabled hoofs
Eased to this shadowy hour. There is a kind
Of simple peace finds home when all the day
The great storm searches and the eaves run white,
And field work is an unknown sun away—
When landsmen move and labor to the will
Of dim stall clamors and a rain-hid hill.

LEONE RICE GRELLE

On Making Advances

FUNNY, THE PEOPLE who speak to other people, and those who don't. Those who sit frozen to their seats in elevated trains and busses and street-cars, wrapped in their dignity, not there at all, really, not seeing anyone else, anything that goes on. Living in themselves only, away from it all. And then those who never waste a minute of living, their own time or anyone's; the people who have the pleasant curiosity of birds and who, even when they are silent and relaxed, give everyone near them a sense of companionship. As if it were you that they were with.

Some of them are a little pesky, of course. They ask you the time, or what's the program; or they offer you a newspaper, just for an excuse to be able to tell you a little later all about their families and where they are going. They want to hang on to somebody; anyone will do. They can't bear to feel alone or unnoticed. They have to talk. And if you're good-natured and don't mind, you can lend them your ears, and maybe retaliate with incidentals about your cousin Sadie and your sister's three children and the errand that brings you to town.

But the pesky ones are in a class by themselves and, after a while, you can pick them out by a kind of look they have. Because they don't care much for the give and take of conversation—only for the take.

* * *

You learn to know the others, too, whether you are merely a looker-on or one of those they speak to. They have a look, too, or maybe it's an atmosphere, of one part amiability, one part—at least—of the kind of intelligence that is called lively, and one part confidence—in themselves and in everyone else.

With a few, it may have something to do with where they live. In the country people never pass each other without speaking, even when they are strangers, but that is probably because no one can be a stranger long where everyone knows everyone else's business. And then again, those who live in the country are on their own doorsteps, in a sense, and hospitable advances are expected of them.

But in the city those same people turn into crowds, confluences and congregations of all kinds and conditions, who know little about each other and, maybe, fear the worst. The ones who have no fear, or at least, no qualms, stand out.

And they seem to be aware, in some subtle way, of others who may be spoken to without the hocus-pocus of a proper introduction.

* * *

There are the people of whom they instinctively ask directions, not because the one chosen has the air of knowing his way about, but just because. Take a group of three standing on a corner, waiting for the lights to change. One will be approached for no reason at all and, while you listen to the answer, you'll notice that the others will be looking blank, and perhaps a little puzzled. And there are the people who are constantly being asked: "Do you mind telling me where you bought those shoes? I've been hunting everywhere for some just like them!" Or: "Is it raining out on the street? Because, if it is, I want to ride on to the next station."

Then there are the people who notice other people reading from some talked-of book who can't restrain themselves from asking: "Is it as good as they say? I haven't read it yet, but—" Rather pleasant, that, because you never can find too many others with the same tastes as yours. Pleasant and provocative, especially when the stranger says: "I couldn't help noticing you've got B's latest, and he's one of my enthusiasms. I used to attend his classes when he was teaching." And you respond, quite naturally: "Why, this is amazing—to think I'd run across someone who really knew him!"

It happens also at concerts and lectures, where people have to stand in line for their seats, that remarks like these will draw four or five listeners into a discussion.

I'm convinced that race or condition, nationality or, as here in America, East or West, has nothing to do with it. The Briton isn't nearly as standoffish as he's been pictured. All the French and Italians expect of a stranger to underwrite a conversation is good manners, and the same holds good in Boston as well as in San Diego or Keokuk.

* * *

No matter where they may be, isn't it rather silly for human beings who are thrown together—perhaps by common interests, even—to sit in silence together, pretending that each of them is alone and that no communication is possible—or desirable? You are always meeting someone of your own kind, or someone who interests you because of a certain difference; and, when you come across people like that, you often think: "That's a woman—or a man—I'd like to know. Isn't it too bad we can't be natural and friendly and speak to each other!"

Well, a great many can, and do. And maybe they're the most highly civilized of us all. They may make mistakes of judgment sometimes, and meet rebuffs, but that doesn't trouble them, because they're more interested in what other people think and feel than in the kind of impression they are making. They're not afraid of making advances, or of clasping the outstretched hand. And they're not at all concerned with preserving the sense of their own exclusiveness. The Lady of Shallott was exclusive, too; but she had a dull time of it and, in the end, what she was mattered to no one but herself.

ELAINE WESTALL GOULD

A Greek Legacy

AMONG THE ENDURING legacies of the Greek spirit to the consolation and refreshment of man are those little sets of verses, generally from four to eight lines long, which are known as the Epigrams. In the grace of their structure and the finish of their details, they stand to the greater writings of the Attic poets as do the exquisite figurines of Tanagra to the monumental conceptions of Phidias or Praxiteles. An epigram is literally an inscription, something written on something else, and a few of the Greek epigrams have in fact come down to us in graven form. An epigram is therefore naturally short, and it has a relation to the object upon which it is written. It is a comment, a reflection. And when epigrams cease to be inscribed and become literary exercises, although their range is widened, they often retain traces of their origin. There is the play of the imagination around some concrete object: a shrine, a tomb, a lintel, a work of art, a gift. The writing of the extant Greek epigrams began in the seventh century B. C. and lasted well into the Middle Ages. . . . But of course the later, Byzantine, examples follow an inherited convention. The best epigrams are of the sixth century B. C., and the art was still vital during its classic and Alexandrine successors. The basis of what we have was a collection ascribed to Meleager in the first century. It is called a "crown" or "garland." We should call it an "anthology."—From "A Sheaf of Studies," by E. K. CHAMBERS. (New York: Oxford University Press.)

Gallantry on the Orizaba Bus

THE LITTLE MUD-COLORED BUS, with rolled canvas instead of glass for rain protection, is starting. The driver keeps the gear in first speed and heads very slowly down the main street, watching for possible business. On the open rear platform, the conductor is also alert. . . .

Most of the local bus riders in Mexico are not regulars. They consider it a picnic to walk eight miles to market, sell a few eggs or a chicken, then walk back. The little bus companies, therefore, must coax their customers to ride, and the drivers and conductors enter wholeheartedly into the spirit of the thing. Our conductor tells me, watching a woman who has walked into town with a huge back-load, that the time for long walking has passed; it is too slow.

As the bus makes its way, snail-like and smelling heavily of cheap crankcase oil, the young conductor in his uniform of blue overalls is extremely busy. He steps out over the low platform-railing, grasps the slender iron roof-support, and swings his body far out so that he can see well ahead and up the side streets. One foot on the platform, leg dangling in the air, he calls loudly the destination of the bus, and adds: "For two hours, no other!" He keeps shouting over and over, a lengthy place name. He needs to shout; his voice must carry over the heavy traffic-and-conversation noises of Orizaba, and penetrate into the side streets, where passengers linger to chat with friends. The riders know that the bus will not only seek them out, but will wait while they say effusive goodbyes. . . .

Slowly, the busload of passengers is gathered, and there develops among the riders the rapid cheerful chatter of a semi-fiesta. Laboriously, the conductor makes his way through, stepping over baskets, chickens lying tied in the aisle, children sitting on the bus floor, bags of charcoal. He collects the fares in coppers, and gives in exchange receipts printed on tissue paper which he tears off a tiny roll held in his left hand.

My fare is about two cents and my smallest coin happens to be a five-peso piece. The conductor rakes his fingers through his change-bag almost as big as a mail carrier's pouch. Much copper jingles but he finds no silver, and change of five pesos in copper would sag down even a sturdy burro. The conductor hands me back the cartwheel coin. "Later," he says, "I can change for you more better."

Now the bus has reached the outskirts of Orizaba. Suddenly the driver shifts into high gear, and we're off like a swarm of bees heading for honey. As the bus picks up speed its rickety body shivers and clatters; baskets, boxes, and bags of charcoal bounce and move about on the floor as if animated by Walt Disney. . . .

The can of tools dangling from his left hand, the conductor passes me on his way through the bus. His right hand rakes again the coins in his money bag. He lifts a handful, then showers them back. He smiles at me. "No silver, till now." The bus races along and we reach a destination.

With the help of the conductor I extricate myself from the merchandise and the passengers. He steps out with me; I give him again my five-peso piece. "I feel much regret," he says, while the crowded bus waits, "to burden you with so much copper." He counts out the big brown coins. He's thinking hard; his mobile features show genuine concern. "Oh!" he says suddenly—"it is not necessary." He hands me back my five pesos. "Perhaps we meet at another time—then you can pay me. *Hasta la vista!*" he ends cordially, and leaps on to the bus with a shout: "Vam-o-o-o-s-s!" — From "Mexico Speaks," by GUIDO ROSA. (New York: John Day.)

"The peace of Love is published"

The contribution The Christian Science Monitor is making to journalism is well illustrated in these words of its Founder, Mary Baker Eddy (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 185): "The peace of Love is published, and the sword of the Spirit is drawn; nor will it be sheathed till Truth shall reign triumphant over all the earth." This international daily newspaper holds world news up to the light, and aids in a better understanding of world problems that must precede a lasting peace. The ideal home newspaper, with regular features for all the family. Price $12.00 a year, single copy, 5c; order from any Christian Science Reading Room, Circulation Representative, or direct from

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
ONE, NORWAY STREET, BOSTON 15, MASSACHUSETTS
Publishers of Christian Science Periodicals and Literature

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Not Miracles, But—

The healing of supposedly incurable diseases, the overcoming of lack, the uncovering of unsuspected capabilities in themselves, and the release from old anxieties and joylessness, which came for multitudes through the work of the Founder of Christianity, were not miracles in the usual sense of the word, Christian Science shows, but results of the utilization of natural, spiritual law.

Proof of this immensely important fact appears in the similar results which students of Christian Science are today accomplishing for themselves and others all around the world.

The complete explanation of Christian Science and its method of healing and liberation, which are for all to understand and use, is given in

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
with Key to the Scriptures
by MARY BAKER EDDY

This great book, which after many hundreds of editions continues to be in increasing world-wide demand, can be had in the attractive Library Edition at $3,* and in other editions at this and other prices. It may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms (usually listed in local telephone directories) or on receipt of the price will be sent postpaid by

ALFRED PITTMAN
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway Street
Boston 15, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Catalogue of all the writings of Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, sent free on request.

*In U.S.A. currency.

Unshackling of Paris Puts Allies on War Avenues to German Frontiers

Argentina Held 'Dishonest' In Unity Display

Cynicism is apparent in 'spontaneous' approval and support for own foreign policy.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—What was termed by some persons as cynical dishonesty marked the attitude of the Farrell Government in the first phase of its reaction to Secretary of State Cordell Hull's denunciation of Argentina's desertion of the cause of Pan-American solidarity.

The dishonesty was said to be apparent in the official organization of the "spontaneous" manifestations of popular support for their foreign policy. The cynicism was noticeable when the Government made no attempt to disguise their promotion efforts.

The mass demonstrations were undoubtedly a good piece of political showmanship, but nobody could tell how many people were forced to attend and how many went voluntarily. It was obvious, however, that officials entrusted the organization of parades and processions to the Nationalists, and that the army was capitalizing on their domestic wage-raising program to raise street cheers for an external strategy of which they were in ignorance.

Censorship Ban

The Farrell regime was also alleged to be dishonest regarding censorship. Despite the formal promise of the President, through his Foreign Minister, to remove all bars "forthwith," the far-flung and deeply-laid organization is still operating. There is documentary proof of this in every cable agency and newspaper office.

It is only fair to report that foreign comment adverse to the Farrell regime is appearing in Argentine newspapers for the first time. However, not a single newspaper has yet to venture an editorial criticism. The leading newspaper La Prensa has omitted several comments from overseas and "toned down" others. All the newspapers, without exception, continue to accept official directives.

These official directives are aimed, obviously and primarily, to emphasize alleged differences between American and British viewpoints. It would be idle, even dangerous, for Washington to disregard the fact that the army rulers have succeeded in persuading a large number of Argentines to believe that these differences do exist, despite the frank statement on the part of Permier Winston Churchill, and that it is possible to capitalize on them.

Government Silent

Officially, the Argentine Government is silent, studiously avoiding so far any act or comment that would bar the road to re-establishment of official contacts with the representatives of the leading American nations. Unofficially, though most effectively, government departments are working strenuously to convert what is undoubtedly a continental issue—American solidarity and security—and affecting the United Nations and the whole democratic world to one exclusively between Buenos Aires and Washington, with Argentina posing as the southern champion against northern "imperialism."

While Latin-American comments are generally guarded, most of these at least have been condemnatory of the Argentine attitude. In fact, there has been more unanimity among southern nations on the policy toward Argentina than at any previous time in this war.

The majority of the comments from London, however, or at least those which the Argentine papers have been allowed to print, appear designed to establish a difference in the British and American outlooks

It is a diplomatic defeat for Argentina to find the Chilean attitude hardening. The principal newspaper here, El Mercurio, has, for the first time, been critical of both external and internal trends in the Argentine dictatorship. Other sources in Chile, while dismissing as ridiculous the suggestion of this country being involved, even sacrificed, in a South American "Munich," have not hesitated to point out that Chilean hopes of social progress will be curtailed if Argentina pursues its declared policy of arms expansion. Other neighbors, in fact all South American countries, have expressed concern about their many and ambitious economy and social development schemes, doubting if these can be realized early, if Argentina's aims are as bluntly expressed by the present military rulers.

Wide World

France Repeats Its Tradition of Victory After Defeat

Above: It is four years since British troops marched through Paris. Today the way for the British Tommies to parade through the Capital, along with their French comrades, has been almost cleared as the French Forces of the Interior have succeeded in liberating the city. Here the British are seen passing through to help defend France at the end of 1939. Below: Once more Parisians can be seen eagerly scanning the news from the front as they were in the anxious days when the threat from Germany was over their heads.

Battle of North France Reaches Pursuit Stage

Allies give Germans no time to regroup forces for new defense stands—Falaise pocket eliminated and many prisoners taken—Costly retreat through Belgium and Holland may be choice of German Staff.

By William H. Stringer

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Forces, Aug. 23—The unshackling of Paris, freed today by French Forces of the Interior, gives new impetus to the Battle of France.

All signs now seem to point to an increasingly swift withdrawal of German armies from the whole of France. It is believed that the battle of Germany's western frontiers is not far distant.

With Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's forces swinging southeastward around Paris, passing Sens, 170 miles from German borders, with another spearhead reportedly reaching the Marne north of Paris, historic battlegrounds of World War I are coming into view.

There is no sign yet that the Marne or other obstacles will delay the advancing Allied columns any more than they halted the onrushing German panzers in 1940.

Enemy Kept in Dark

The fact that Supreme Headquarters has clamped full silence on advances east of Paris is regarded as a most encouraging sign. The bewildered enemy is being kept as much in the dark as possible.

The haste with which the Germans are reported concentrating forces around Belfort, realigning Maginot Line guns and the Todt-Siegfried Line, probably indicates that the enemy has written off France and is making frantic preparations to hold Allied armies at the German frontiers.

Speed of the Allied advance in the west and south, possibilities inherent in the new unconfirmed landing at Bordeaux, and exhortations by Maj. Gen. Alexander M. Patch to hit the enemy while he is "perplexed and stunned" seem in responsible quarters to underline Allied hopes to continue the relentless pressure, prevent rallying anywhere along the line, and even to crash into Germany before the enemy is able to gather its scattered forces.

War Reaches

The conflict in Northwest France definitely has reached the pursuit stage. From the 750,000 troops which Germany is believed to have massed to block the Allied landings in France, only 300,000 are estimated to remain.

These, with transport-smashed and bullet-ridden divisions cut to brigade size, and inextricably intermingled, would seem capable only of rear-guard actions and short delays at river barriers.

Air observers speak of the German retreat "as taking on the characteristics of a rout." The Falaise pocket has been wholly liquidated, with prisoners estimated at close to 50,000 and casualties tripling that total.

Now the new entrapment, formed by converging Canadian, British, and American troops, may be expected to pinch off the remainder of the 45 divisions which fled the Falaise pocket, plus units of the Fifteenth Army which crossed the Seine to reinforce the Seventh Army.

Gen. Günther von Klüge, if he is still in command, faces a situation whose only denouements are surrender, annihilation, or painful retreat toward Germany through Belgium and Holland.

Northward along the coast, the Canadian First Army with Belgian and Dutch units is driving the Germans through Deauville to the Seine estuary so fast that the enemy has had no opportunity to lay mines. British forces pushing from Dreux to Evreux are narrowing the new entrapment.

Meanwhile, the rapid advance of Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley's troops through Vernon to the mouth of the Seine is beginning to seal off the first of about 30 river crossings which the Germans have organized in an attempted "river Dunkirk."

Those units which have crossed the Seine may already be threatened by units of the American forces which hold the big bridgehead of Mantes-Glassicourt, about which radio silence is also being maintained.

The only information available is that the Germans have regarded the thrust seriously enough to launch an armored attack against it, a venture which cost them 30 tanks.

It is believed here that all this adds up to a major German disaster which is costing Hitler France and gravely threatening the Reich's frontiers.

Reversal of Coups

A short return of bad flying weather gave the Wehrmacht only a minor respite from the aerial attack which is adding to the difficulties. The rate of casualties to personnel and armor appears still growing, as well as the prisoner total.

Allied armies are executing a right-handed scoop in strategy, exactly reversing the left-handed wheel which caught the British and French in 140.

But whereas the British had a sea exit at Dunkirk, the German escape by river appears to be faring less well.

In a hurry to evacuate whatever possible, the Germans have assembled along the Seine as far as Quillebeuf a strange armada ranging from rubber dinghies to large 400-ton barges with total estimated capacity, if used night and day, of 25,000 tons.

Dutch Girls Train With Wacs For Future Service in Indies

NEW YORK, Aug. 23 (AP)—Three pretty Dutch girls who never have had a pair of wooden shoes, came to town last week. Members of the Netherlands East Indies Women's Army Corps, they were looking over New York before returning to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., where they're in training with the American WAC. Soon they'll be sent overseas to Australia and then to the Dutch East Indies when the Japanese are driven out.

They made a natty trio on Fifth Avenue in their blue uniforms (they wear the regulation American khaka uniform, but with their own insignia when on duty, and Dutch blue at other times).

All three—tall, blonde Elisabeth Bolkestein, Hilda ter Braake, and brunette Sonja Boekman—spoke English almost without accent. They explained that the Dutch being such traders and travelers, put great emphasis on languages. They also speak French, German and Malayan. With only four days in New York, they were taking the city in stride, nothing about it surprising them particularly. Besides, being a tourist seemed a little unreal when their chief thoughts were on getting overseas.

There are several dozen Dutch girls taking the regular American WAC training in Georgia, among them some from Mexico, Canada, Brazil and the West Indies.

"We are a cosmopolitan lot," explained Hilda, "but it has been no problem to get along. We wear uniforms issued by your Government, sleep, eat and live with American WACS. The teachers are very good—95 per cent of them—and we are put through energetic courses in military courtesy, salutation, medical health, defense in air attack, chemical warfare."

In the Dutch East Indies, they will have challenging jobs as they help with rehabilitation. There they'll be attached to mobile ambulance units, ships and motor boats equipped as hospitals or assigned to drive jeeps, do mechanical repair. Though they'll be behind the lines, they'll be taught to use a revolver—to shoot snipers in self-defense. This is a part of the Army's plan to have as many people as possible militarized in areas being rehabilitated.

Just how thoroughly this can be done, is dependent on educational standards of natives. So far, many Indonesian women, trained by the Red Cross, have proved a great help, many of them serving in motor transport. These women, born in New Guinea and Java and other islands, will form a link between their people and the Military Government:

"It's a big program," said Hilda who has heard about all this firsthand from her father, a Netherlands Indies civil administrator. "We can't wait to get over there and to work."

Pocket-Size Atlas Offered To Show Course of War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 23—Headlines today tell where the Allies are defeating the Axis, but because this is a global war, some persons are not always certain of their geography.

The Union Pacific Railroad has produced a remedy for this—a pocket atlas, 160,000 copies of which have already been distributed. Copies are available to the public at Union Pacific offices or by mail from the railroad's headquarters in Omaha.

Wallace Calls Liberalism Key To Full Postwar Employment

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 23 (AP)—Liberalism, now "abroad in the South," will play an important part in full postwar employment in business, industry, and agriculture, Vice-President Henry A. Wallace declared here yesterday.

Business interests, he predicted, will hold a different attitude toward the problem of unemployment when this war ends—"entirely different from that held after World War I."

"Business thought after the other war that liberalism should be taught a lesson and that unemployment was a good thing for the people," the Vice-President asserted at a press conference.

"But," he emphasized, "such is not the situation now. Business knows that to have a sound economy, we must have a national income of $150,000,000,000 net, which means that we must produce $170,000,000,000 worth of goods and services. We cannot do that with unemployment widespread."

Mr. Wallace, who arrived here after a tour of Southern states, said also that "full employment after the war is the secret of a prosperous agriculture."

The heaviest responsibilities, he said, will be on the shoulders of business and industry, which "are facing their greatest test."

Merchant Marine Filled Invasion Role

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 — American merchant ships with their civilian crews continue to make a vital contribution to the successful invasion of Europe as Allied armed might pours over the southern beaches of France, the War Shipping Administration announced today.

Hundreds of American freighters, of which 95 per cent were Libertys, were among the 641 vessels which the Navy has announced flew the United States Flag in carrying the invasion forces and their supplies to the Southern beaches of Hitler's "fortress Europe." The ships carried men, combat equipment and supplies, and will continue to reinforce the beachhead as it is enlarged.

During the early days of the Normandy invasion more than 150 American merchant ships, averaging about 10,000 deadweight tons each and largely made up of Libertys, carried men and materiel to the beachhead. With them were nearly 120 British merchant ships of similar capacity and a large number of smaller British craft. American and British seagoing tugs played an important part in the invasion effort.

Despite heavy enemy fire the volunteer civilian crews of the American Merchant Marine took their ships in. They worked long hours operating deck machinery to unload cargo and delivered the goods and troops to hold the established beachheads. The difficulty and dangers of their task was reflected in letters to the crews by Admiral Sir Bertram H. Ramsay, Allied Naval Commander in Chief, Invasion Forces, and Vice-Admiral E. S. Land, USN (Retired), War Shipping Administrator, commenting on a job well done and successfully completed in support of our armed services.

Senate Group O. K.'s Postwar Post Road Bill

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 (AP)—The Senate Post Office and Post Roads Committee approved Aug. 22 a bill authorizing an appropriation of $650,000,000 for highway construction for each of the first three postwar years.

The Committee earmarked $200,000,000 for expenditure in towns and cities of 5,000 population or more, to be apportioned on the basis of population.

The Committee adopted an amendment by Senator John L. McClellan (D) of Arkansas calling for federal contributions of 60 per cent of the cost of projects and state contributions of 40 per cent during the entire three-year period.

Previously, the bill called for a 60-40 federal-state matching ratio only for the first year and 50-50 matching for the second and third years.

As recommended by the Committee, $250,000,000 of each year's appropriation would be earmarked for about 225,000 miles of through routes between principal communities of the country, and $200,000,000 for secondary and farm-to-market roads.

Federal funds for through roads and secondary roads would be apportioned on a basis of one third population, one third area and one third mileage.

Navy O. K.'s 35th Attempt

SYRACUSE, N. Y. (AP)—James Windhausen sought to enlist in the Navy 34 times. Each time he was turned down. The 35th time he appeared at the recruiting station he was accepted.

Stimson Indorses Military Training

NEW YORK, Aug. 23 (AP)—An indorsement by Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson of compulsory military training has been made public by Archibald G. Thacher, Chairman of the Second Service Command Branch of the newly former Citizens' Committee for Universal Service.

East Prussia: Militarism's Rise and Fall

The World, Briefly

By Josephine Ripley

The World, Briefly, appears each Wednesday

Soviet troops await the green light for the drive into East Prussia. Undoubtedly this will be the first German soil to be invaded in this war. It may be the first to be partitioned.

Premier Stalin already has offered the major portion of it to Poland. Königsberg the Soviets would keep as a naval base.

It may be a kind of ironic justice that brings Germany's sharpest peril to these borders.

Here the militaristic "master race" traces its ancestry back to the ruthless Teutonic Knights of the Cross. From this Province sprang the tyrannical Junkers—the Prussian overlords who dominated the empire for centuries.

Here the House of Hohenzollern founded the Prussian monarchy, and Frederick I became King in Prussia in 1701. From this springboard, Prussian might and militarism gained a momentum that carried it from the Baltic to the Rhine and to the founding of an empire.

* * *

First Hohenzollern of historic note was the Great Elector, Frederick William of Brandenburg. It was he who established the Prussian military. But it was his great-grandson, Frederick the Great of Prussia, who developed militarism as an instrument of power.

With it he took Silesia from Austria in 1742, precipitated the Seven Years' War in 1756, helped himself to West Prussia in the first partition of Poland in 1772.

Prussia was humbled before Napoleon in 1806. It lost heavily in territory; its armies were broken, its prestige shattered.

Early in the 19th century its regeneration was accomplished under Baron vom Stein, one of Prussia's shrewdest diplomats. Great economic and social reforms were effected. Its armies were revitalized by von Scharnhorst and von Gneisenau.

With Bismarck came Prussian leadership in Germany. Under his remorseless diplomacy, Prussian territory expanded to new dimensions. The Franco-Prussian War in 1870, with Napoleon's surrender at Sedan, left the Hohenzollerns masters of a domain stretching for the first time in an unbroken span from Poland to the French frontier.

* * *

Soon the remaining four independent German states to the south—Baden, Bavaria, Wurttemberg, and Hesse—bowed to Prussian might and joined the North German Confederation. From that union the modern German Empire was born in 1871.

Now the cycle of German militarism appears to be nearing the finish line, very logically at the East Prussian frontier.

This is not new territory to Russian troops. In 1915 they drove triumphantly to Tannenberg. Russian confidence soared. A $100,000 prize was offered the first Russian soldier to set foot in Berlin. But Marshal von Hindenburg turned the tide.

No prizes are offered today. Victory itself is enough, and this time the Russians do not mean to be denied.

News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Heirlooms From Three Estates Rotated in Fine Georgia Home

By Sarah Shields Pfeiffer
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

This is the story of a house that was built around its furniture. You might come into this large, white-washed brick house during the summer and find it cool and uncluttered; or you might call during the winter and see it warm and colorful—but still uncluttered, as in these illustrations. You will not see exactly the same furnishings on both trips. This does not mean that the owner has sold or banished into storage the numerous treasures he inherited from three estates in Georgia and Massachusetts. The answer is that he has worked out a design for enjoying too much furniture!

"I saw no reason to discard my family antiques," explains Edward S. Shorter, vice-president of the Southern States Art League, as he takes you through the rooms.

This dream house in Green Island Hills, a beautiful suburb of Columbus, Georgia, represents a coalition of several types of architecture which seemed to Mr. Shorter particularly suited to the South and to the pine-scented hills near the Chattahoochee River. It is a mingling of creole and Georgian architecture with a suggestion of Greek Revival. Henry Toombs was the architect.

Mr. Shorter had two problems shared by people who inherit furniture. First, he had too many pieces for even one large house. And second, he had furnishings from many periods. Some people have handled this situation by giving away, selling or storing the excess pieces. Mr. Shorter decided to rotate his belongings seasonally. The lovely paintings, his own and those of artist friends at Rockport, Gloucester, Provincetown, Paris, and the Corcoran School, are changed each October and May at house-cleaning time. Likewise, the hangings, rugs, and small objects of art are given "rest periods" in temporary storage between their months of use. Moreover, the early Victorian, Federal, and Early American styles have been combined harmoniously.

Old Timbers Used

Parts of the old family homes have been built into the new house. Many hard pine timbers from the Columbus heritage went into the foundations and walls. Iron grille work was transported to decorate the terraces. Mantels and stair railings have been used.

Most of the present draperies and rugs are family heirlooms.

The draperies in the living room were evolved from old velour. The yellow damask in the dining room dates from a house built in 1854.

Probably the most interesting piece of furniture and one with the greatest aesthetic value is a chest (about 1780). Its inlay of Masonic emblems was done by the famous Edinburgh cabinetmaker, Alexander, who worked for the Adam brothers.

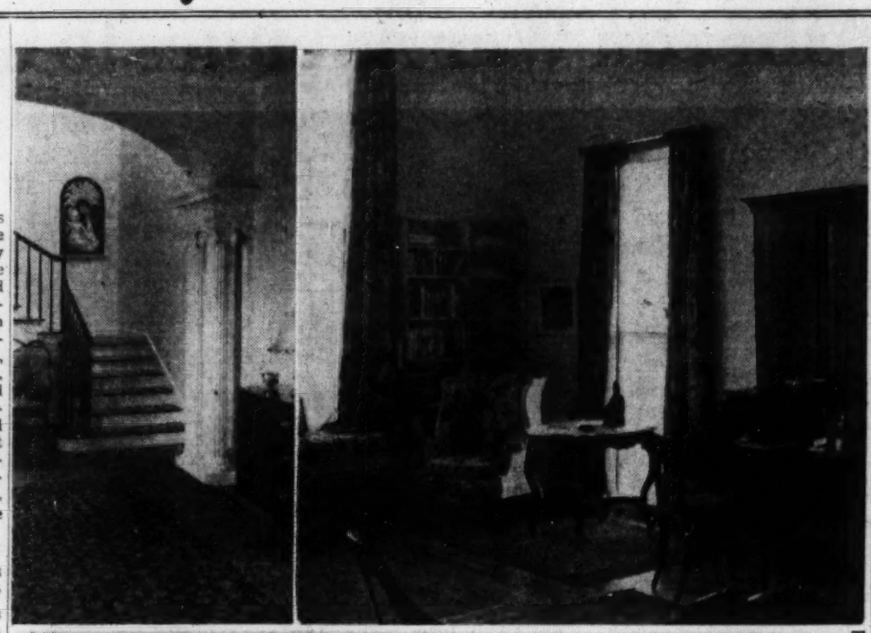
This is the way the rotating system works in the living room, a high-ceilinged room with oyster-white woodwork and walls of a soft gray-green. In the winter it has velour draperies, Oriental rug with rust background and rust-upholstered chairs flanking the black Italian marble fireplace. Following a Southern custom of taking up the heavy rugs during hot weather, Mr. Shorter has them cleaned, rolled in moth-proof paper, numbered, and stored on rollers in the basement in May. Then he puts down in this room a beige and brown checkerboard pattern grass rug made in India in the exact size of the winter rug.

Summer Dress Cooler

Warm draperies are replaced by a small-patterned chintz. Most of the ornaments are stored. The French gilt Sèvres urns on the mantel are replaced by green and white Chinese rose jars. The lamp shades are changed from silk to white celanese or parchment. The sofa is slip-covered in white, the chairs in rust, white, and in chintz to match the draperies. The portrait of Mr. Shorter's father, reflected in the mirror, is stored and a cool scene of peach trees in bloom is used.

Downstairs in the play room the furnishings are Mexican, the result of six months' study there. On a long wall of this room is a mural, inspired by sketches made at the market in Tasco.

Mr. Shorter can give no tag to the style of architecture. With a smile he calls it "Early Shorter." But this is truly an eclectic house where crafts and products from all over the world combine harmoniously, showing that taste and beauty are as wide as the world.



Harmonious simplicity is maintained in the home of Edward S. Shorter despite a great wealth of inherited furniture. Entrance hall, studio interior, and front exterior of house are shown above. This is the winter view of half the entrance hall, where walls are of maize color, and wide doorway to living room is flanked by a pair of old mahogany chests. A niche was designed especially for the Della Robbia plaque from Florence, Italy. Mahogany spindles and stair railing came from grandmother's old home. Love seat beneath rail is slipcovered in oyster white in summer, and rug shown is replaced by grass rug in brown and beige checkerboard pattern. Various period details are deftly combined in the studio. Note Chinese objects and Oriental rugs also harmonizing. Exterior view shows divided stairs, entrance, and studio room at left.

College Girls Conservative

By Laura Haddock
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Firm conservatism that will not be tempted from its straight and thrifty path will characterize the clothes-buying of the Eastern college girl this year.

In spite of all efforts to lure her into plaids, and wrap-around skirts, and knee-length socks, and new-type berets, she is sticking unbudgingly to inconspicuous colors, the same old "sloppy-joe" sweaters, the classic shirtmaker dresses, and the single-strand pearl necklaces of the past few years.

A clinic in Boston, which has become an annual event and upon the results of which one specialty store bases all its fall buying for the college crowd, was recently held again with girls from 12 of the Eastern women's colleges viewing a succession of dresses, coats, hats, and accessories. Their opinions nearly broke the hearts of the buyers, whose dearest favorites they frequently turned down. They astonished the fashion writers present by their refusal to adopt anything new or the least bit unusual.

Gray in the Lead

For classroom wear, gray was the outstanding color—gray slacks, gray gabardine dresses, gray tweed skirts.

Typical of the intense and almost ruthless practicality of these young people was their comment that they didn't care for wool dresses with short sleeves. "We can't see the point in having short sleeves on a wool dress," they decreed.

Wool dresses that had anything approaching frippery about them got a hearty thumbs-down. Fly-front shirtmaker dresses were unqualified favorites, on the other hand.

The most popular date dress with them all was a smoothly fitting black number, well cut, with simple but smart detail. Another frock that drew ecstatic ah's and oh's from the girls was a street-length dinner dress of black crepe, whose bodice top, of the new "Victorian Beauty" red, curved low at the back, and with which there was a matching bolero.

Few Long Dresses

Nearly all of the girls declared they were not taking long evening dresses to school this year, since there would be little, if any, opportunity to wear them.

Nevertheless, they passed judgment on a collection of gowns paraded before them "just in case." Bouffant, sweetly feminine styles were 'way out ahead in the voting. There was an ice-blue slipper satin frock whose ruffle-edge bodice was held up by thin tubular straps; a full skirt of pink tulle was topped with a tight sheath of black taffeta; and there was approval and to spare for a long Grecian-straight evening gown of white crepe, with a skirt slit up the front and a belt of gold kid. The model wore with this frock long American Beauty gloves, and flowers of the same shade in her hair.

But this was frosting on the cake. The girls were concerned chiefly with down-to-earth daytime wear. Although they had several fur coats shown them, their one and only choice was muskrat—and that not in the new short length. They would have none but the full skirt length, and they soundly criticized a couple of Australian opossum coats, and another of skunk, for having "too fancy" details, such as wide sleeves and the fur shaped into borders.

Traditional Accessories

Pigskin gloves, button-type earrings only, bangle or link bracelets, and mittens in place of wool gloves, featured their choice of accessories. They would have nothing to do with drum-shaped handbags or in fact with any but those in the conventional envelope shape.

These girls expect to wear leg-makeup all winter, and flat-heeled shoes of the moccasin type or the plainly tailored step-in oxford.

At night they will wear plain flannel pajamas and the classic all-wool bathrobe, though some of them—judging by the murmurs of approval—will show up some fine, chilly night in a practical but highly decorative dormitory coat of sprigged quilted satin.

In other words, if you want style originality, if you want a sponsor for the latest, the newest, the daring in dress, don't go to the Eastern college girl. She simply won't be interested.

Shoes Should Toe Ration Line More Trimly

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Fashion Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Once upon a time, Americans were noted for their distinguished, well-shod feet. In fact, there was a time in Europe when you could unfesitatingly pick out an American by her trim footwear. However, the same is not true in the United States today.

American feet would seem to have been more carelessly and haphazardly shod in the past year than for decades. One of the reasons advanced by shoe experts is, naturally, shoe rationing, but it is actually unwise buying.

Where women have been accustomed to buying shoes which tie in with their costumes; where they have depended on color or some striking cut to bring out the best points of their feet, rationing seems to have stifled their pride in the correct appearance of their footwear. Without giving the matter any too much thought, they have dashed off and satisfied their taste for variety and color by stocking up on unrationed shoes which in no way substitute for the carefully-fitted shoe, nor are capable of standing the wear.

Casuals at Fault

The clip-clop of open-toe, sling heel pumps, so popular in summer, and heading into equal demand for autumn, may be partially responsible for this look. Their whimsical, feminine way certainly doesn't jibe with the solid stable look of a military shoe, and perhaps this popularity stems from this very contrast. People wear them whether they are becoming or not, shoe experts say. And again, they do take less leather, if the truth be told, though that probably does not influence their wearers nor account for the steady demand for them. After a foot has been lightly dressed, it moves unwillingly back into heavier leathers. This brings the pliable softness of kid shoes again into the fashion picture, so entirely on the feminine side and in league with the new ladylike trend toward "elegance."

No lady can have any pretense toward this same "elegance" (if we must steer in that direction) without being somewhat of an expert on the simple facts of shoe care. Three pairs of rationed shoes of as sound quality as we can buy, demand this of us. Such shoe care, leather authorities point out, is not merely fashionable. It ties up with sound Yankee economy. Shoes of leather that are cared for—and look it—give from 25 per cent to 50 per cent more wear than your owners.

If we are going to be experts in the A B C rules for daily shoe care—and these rules should be practiced at home—we may as well understand the logic behind them. When they call for polish, they mean a good oil-based polish that dries dull and must be brushed to a luster. In addition, leather needs oil and a proper lubrication once a week, beginning when the shoe is new. This retards any tendency the leather may have toward splitting.

Keeping in Repair

Another rule proposes that pairs of shoes be alternated, allowed to air and rest for a day. Wear that other pair of shoes. Keep your shoes on shoe trees, and if you have none of these, stuff them tight with newspapers. This A B C of care ends with the caution—"Don't delay when your shoes need repair." Rush them to the cobbler round the corner the minute you see the suspicion of a scuff, a one-sided tilt to your heels, or soles that have worn down at the toe. And don't let the need of half-soles get ahead of you, either!

Wet shoes require prompt treatment while still wet. Remove any mud with a damp cloth, because mud that dries on leather causes a stain. With lubricating oil cover the shoe and sole while the leather is wet. This does away with squeaks and splits. Heat is bad for a wet shoe. Always dry it away from heat that is any greater than your hand can stand, and if the shoe is long in drying, a newspaper stuffed into it will expedite matters.

Proper Polishes

Those expert in the handling of leathers tell us about the differences in lubricating oils. Some are emulsions that are self-absorbent and restore the life-giving oil that is lost from the leather when shoes become worn, or leather is cleaned with a chemical, or when, in ordinary wear, the heat and air dry out the leather. Some oils contain wax in the emulsion, but experts recommend that wax is best used in an oil polish to protect the leather. Wax mixed with lubricating oil clogs the pores and prevents absorption of the oil by the pores of the leather. Petroleum mixed with oil is harmless to leather, but harmful to rubber soles and heels.

Different types of leather require correct cleaners and oils. The thin coating of wax that protects a smooth leather must never be used on a suede, although oils made in emulsions without wax or petroleum may be used on it. There is a vast difference between a cleansing fluid for suede and a coating that covers the dirt. Never use a leather cleaner on a fabric shoe. You will find there are special cleaners prepared for fabric shoes. A new idea for the homemaker is that she oil her shoe soles. This is new, but not difficult and an idea that, tests prove, definitely increase a sole's wear.

Timely Tips on Trends

By Ann Cox
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If you are a junior size (sizes 7 to 17 not a teen), button your new classic princess dress down the side and tie your neckline high to achieve the new 1944 silhouette and at the same time keep the lines becoming to your dainty figure.

* * *

You will find the classic, notched-revers suit with topcoat to match, or the fitted dressmaker coat with tiny waistline and broad shoulders, in the exquisite new fall colors. Weskit jacket suits, or dresses with their own brief waist-length jackets, come in these sizes. But the darling of all the suits in this range is the little suit with hip-length jacket and skirt with trouser pleats pressed in to give a taller line.

* * *

The blazer jacket comes in soft-rounded neck treatment or notched revers. Cut your boxy jacket slightly longer than the other types. Wear it as a suit jacket, or draped over your shoulders, when a light wrap is needed. Tailoring is softly finished, and fabrics are fine quality woolens in all the new colors.

* * *

Beaded trimmings will be shown in conventional border designs, accenting shoulder lines, high neck lines and distinctive closings as well as purely decorative patterns. In addition to the colors used for coats and suits, a small but interesting group of blues has been worked out for dresses and little suits. One of the most striking of these is a vivid royal blue, called electric.

* * *

Match one of the new sleeveless sweaters to a high-ride skirt and wear this combination with a long-sleeved blouse of an identical shade for one of the newest active sports outfits.

Chess Cakes a Surprise

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

From a friend in the country comes a recipe for little cakes both delicious and different. She calls them chess cakes, for that was the name handed down to her. How it originated, nobody seems to know. By any name, however, these cakes would still be good eating! This is how she makes them:

Line muffin tins with pastry and in each tin place jam—strawberry, raspberry, or blackberry—to about a half-inch in depth, spreading it over the pastry in the bottom of the tin. On the jam drop a sufficient quantity of white cake batter to fill the tin about three-quarters full. Bake in a moderate oven—about 365 degrees—until the cake part is done. Dust with confectioner's sugar while warm. Finding the jam is a pleasant surprise, for its presence is not suspected.

E. M. E.

Council Scores Facilities For Handling Alcoholism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 23—Pointing up the need for the treatment of alcoholism as a disease rather than a police offense, the Research Council on Problems of Alcohol here today scored the "scanty and inadequate" facilities for institutional treatment of the problem drinker in the United States.

At the same time, it asserted in a report that what facilities there were had not always been utilized to the best advantage with the placement of patients, for example, depending in many instances on their economic status or on hospital policy rather than individual need.

661 Questionnaires

The report, based on the answers to about 661 questionnaires sent to 661 sanatoriums, nursing homes and hospitals last year, says there has been little recognition of the need of diagnostic centers to determine what care is needed and what facilities will be necessary.

Diagnostic clinics of the type recently established at Hartford and New Haven under the "Yale Plan," however, were commended as the first step in effecting what the report holds to be the proper segregation of various types of patients.

Once the kind of treatment has been determined, and these include institutional, occupational, religious appeal, social rehabilitation or educational, it is up to the hospital or the family to carry through with all the resources of the community available.

False Sense of Humor

The seriousness of the problem is accented again and again in the report, which deplores "the false sense of humor which unhappily surrounds the alcoholic patient and endows him with a certain grotesqueness," thus depriving him of the care that is "his right and privilege."

Dr. E. M. Bluestone, director of the Montefiure Hospital here, finds that World War II has brought the problem into bold relief, adding that "many of us, indeed, have been startled by its serious implications for the future of society in peacetime, particularly because of the spread of the habit among adolescents."

Prohibition was not an effective solution to the problem, the report holds, recalling that while many private institutions for alcoholics closed in 1919, several of them found their number of patients increasing despite the ban on liquor.

A seven-point program, largely educational in character, is proposed by the authors of the report, E. H. L. Corwin and Elizabeth V. Cunningham, as means of obtaining more extensive institutional care for the alcoholic.

Murray Scores Job Priority As Disservice to Veterans

CHICAGO, Aug. 23 (AP)—Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, declared yesterday that absolute employment priority would not actually benefit discharged service men and women but would "set veterans against industrial worker, veteran against veteran, and veteran against employer."

In an address before the Veterans of Foreign Wars, he recommended instead an "accrued seniority" system such as the one drawn up last month at a joint conference of the V. F. W. Labor Committee and representatives of the two national labor organizations.

The proposal asked that "a formula be adopted to allow the Veterans accumulating seniority on the basis of not less than one month each for each month of military service."

"Those who have been out of uniform only a short while have learned that the unions have protected their job security and wage rates while they were away—protection which the experience of the last war demonstrated employers would not provide," he said.

Senator Chapman Revercomb (R) of West Virginia, also on the program, said: "I warn, without excitement, but with fairness, that there are signposts in our own country that point toward National Socialism."

"That generally finds its growth out of a broken economic structure and a desire by a group to rule over, and dictate to, the people."

Declaring that the national debt "threatens to reach the gigantic sum of $267,000,000,000," Senator Revercomb said, "there are some who have adopted the philosophy of a government by taxing and spending and regulating."

How British Repay Lend-Lease

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 (AP)—The entire output of Britain's sheet steel rolling industry was taken for three months to waterproof hundreds of American and British wading tanks, trucks and other mechanized equipment used in the invasion of Western Europe.

This was disclosed in a Lend-Lease report submitted to Congress by President Roosevelt today. In giving details of reverse Lend-Lease it said "one of the biggest last-minute rush jobs done for us by the British" was the waterproofing so the allied equipment would reach the invasion beaches in fighting condition after plowing through the surf.

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's headquarters was said to have reported that the sheet steel used for this pre-invasion job would have been enough to build a bridge 150 feet wide across the English Channel from Dover to Calais.

"So wide is the scope of the reverse Lend-Lease aid we receive from the British," said the report, "that a U. S. naval base in Britain has been operated for a full 12 months without making a single cash payment."

Included in British aid furnished the United States forces which is not measured in terms of money were rockets based on a British design which are now being used against the Japanese in the Pacific; a British-developed radio set widely used in American tanks built for Britain and Russia, and the engine based on the Whittle design which the report said is used in jet-propulsion planes.

Little-Known Red Cross Function Glows in Fire Prevention Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPOKANE, Wash.—To ask anyone—especially during wartime—if they know the work of the Red Cross would seem ridiculous. Just about eevryone knows something, at least, of that work.

However, there is a function of the organization which is comparatively little known, but which was of sufficient importance to draw to a conference in Spokane recently not only the Governor of the State of Washington, but also the Red Cross Commissioner for the Province of Alberta, Lieut. Col. D. H. Tomlinson, and C. H. Davis, Special Disaster Representative of the American Red Cross.

In Mr. Davis's title is the key to the activity. The Red Cross has a special forest fire prevention program. This is because of the tremendous importance of wood in the war effort and also because an entire economy of a region can be destroyed in one forest fire.

"The Red Cross, with its many channels of publicity can accomplish much and its program for keeping our forests green has accomplished much," said Washington's Governor, Arthur B. Langlie.

Governor Langlie also said that British interests have signed contracts for 40 per cent of the post-war timber output of British Columbia. It is to be used to rebuild devastated London.

"These same British interests also wanted to contract for timber from Washington," the Governor said, "which indicates what a tremendous demand we shall have for our timber when the war is over."

In addition to the Governor and Red Cross representatives from the Northwest and Canada, forestry officials and supervisors from the national forests of Washington, Montana and Idaho.

Shell Oil Victory Gardeners Win Prizes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 23—Employees of the Shell Oil Corporation's main offices here put on something new in country fairs this week when they exhibited more than 600 items of home-grown vegetable produce and canned goods in the RCA Building in Radio City. Prizes donated by the company were awarded in the form of war bonds and savings stamps.

Products of their summer victory garden efforts, the entries were a part of the Shell Victory Garden Club program staged throughout the United States on Aug. 21. The organization was formed in the spring of 1943 when the growing demands of the armed forces and Lend-Lease threatened a general food shortage.

Working in their own backyards, in vacant lots next door, in former flower beds, community gardens and in over 3,000,000 square feet of land not currently in use released to gardeners near Shell plants, pipe line terminals, refineries and oil well properties, the home-front food army increased its membership by more than 1,000 in 1944, boosting the total to approximately 7,000 active members from the Atlantic Seaboard to the Rocky Mountains.

Truman Prepares Acceptance Speech

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 23 (AP) — Senator Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri, Democratic nominee for Vice-President, asserted Aug. 22 "the Republicans don't have anything to do except thow bricks," while on the other hand, he expressed doubt there would be much speech-making either by President Roosevelt or himself in the election campaign.

Making preparations for a flying trip to Chicago where he expects to address the national convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars Aug. 23, Senator Truman said he had only two campaign speeches scheduled before he returns to Washington Sept. 5.

"I'll meet with the arrangements committee Thursday to complete plans for the Lamar acceptance address Aug. 31, and I am scheduled to speak Labor Day in Detroit Sept. 4. That's as far as my plans go."

BARBARA JANE SPORTSWEAR
from California to you
'ALL-WEATHER' WONDER
for the Young Fry
all-occasion coat in Elkskin, a Cohama Rayon fabric with a satiny glow. Flax tan, sizes 7 to 14. Ask for it at your favorite store.
BARBARA JANE SPORTSWEAR
860 South Los Angeles Street
Los Angeles 14, Calif.

BABY DIET HINTS
Two Specially Prepared Fruits for Infants!
The cooking and straining process in Gerber's Strained Prunes and Gerber's Strained Applesauce removes all but a small proportion of crude fibre. This is very important in food prepared for the delicate digestive systems of infants. Only sun-dried California prunes are used, because they are exceptionally high in iron.
The applesauce is made from choice apples. Try these two Gerber's Strained fruits next time!
Gerber's Baby Foods
FREMONT, MICH. OAKLAND, CALIF.
Cereals...Strained Foods...Chopped Foods

YOUR NEXT WAVE
HarperCOLD PERMANENT
$15 to $50
As featured in VOGUE and HARPER'S BAZAAR
Consult your phone book for name of authorized Harper Method Shop near you
Harper Method
DIFFERS SO FROM ORDINARY
BEAUTY SHOPS

Elizabeth Arden
Superfine
A famous French formula that cleanses your teeth thoroughly. The tangy, different flavor leaves your mouth sweet, clean, fresh.
Tube, .35—3 tubes, 1.00
Arden

Finger-Free
most comfortable gloves in the world
★ designed by merry hall
DANIEL HAYS
GLOVES SINCE 1854
★ U. S. PATS. 2,131,671—2,194,934—2,210,604

WARNER FURNISHING FABRICS
Obtainable throughout the British Empire and North and South America through all Leading Decorators
Warner & Sons Ltd.
77 Wells St. Oxford St. London, W. 1 England

House Passes Surplus Bill As Senate Debates Its Own

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 — After a week's debate, the House yesterday passed a bill setting up machinery for disposal of war surpluses, expected to be worth between $60,000,000,000 and $100,000,000,000. The Senate today took up a bill on the same subject, but different in key provisions.

Behind the discrepancy in the two measures is a difference of opinion as to how fast these surpluses should be thrown onto the civilian market after the war.

The House voted for a single surplus property administrator on the theory that he could handle the huge disposition job more quickly and efficiently than the eight-man board authorized in the bill, reported out by the Senate Military Affairs Committee yesterday. Senator Elbert D. Thomas (D) of Utah, acting Committee Chairman, held that the Board would provide more deliberate, orderly distribution of surpluses than a single administrator.

The administrator proposed by the House would get $12,000 a year, while each man on the eight-member board would receive $10,000 a year.

The board system was rejected by the House but will have to be reconsidered by its members in conference, if the Senate authorizes it.

Before passing its bill by a voice vote yesterday, the House inserted a requirement proposed by Representative Christian Herter (R) of Massachusetts that all receipts from surplus sales must be put in a special fund to be used only for reducing the national debt.

Another provision was finally adopted making Congress and the Navy responsible for the disposition of combat vessels, naval stations and establishments. This was adopted after Representative Melvin Maas (R) of Minnesota warned that attempts might be made by other United Nations to keep materials furnished them under Lend-Lease.

Some Restrictions

The bill prohibits sale of any war plant costing $1,000,000 or more without approval of a Surplus Advisory Board set up by Congress. The House measure forbids sale of any Government-owned rubber plant, aluminum plant or oil pipe line costing $5,000,000 or more until six months after the proposed sale has been submitted to Congress for study.

Under the Senate bill, sale of plants would be allowed if the Attorney General agrees their transfer would not violate federal-antitrust statutes.

Emphasizing the need for expedition in providing for surplus goods disposal, Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York, told the former Truman Committee of the Senate that private concerns are already trying to peddle government surpluses to city governments at prices above normal market values. Salesmen, he said, claimed they got the goods through "contacts" in Washington.

Committee Cuts Senate Provision

Meanwhile, the House Ways and Means Committee, studying the George reconversion bill already passed by the Senate, eliminated Senate provision for the Government to train discharged war workers and transport civilian workers and their families back to their prewar homes or to new job locations.

The elimination was made despite contentions of the Kilgore bill advocates that the George bill was already inadequate to aid full employment and provide for unemployment emergencies after the war.

Testifying before a House Subcommittee on Postwar planning Secretary of Agriculture Claude A. Wickard warned that postwar farm prosperity can be achieved only if accompanied by full industrial employment, supplemental food programs and an expanding world trade.

"If we fall very far short of putting to use all that our farmers are able to turn out, the prospects for our agriculture, and indeed for our whole national economy, are dark," he declared.

Planning for postwar aviation, a Senate Commerce Subcommittee yesterday announced it had asked President Roosevelt to co-operate by delaying action on award of international air routes to U. S. Airlines "until full consideration of government policy can be had by Congress."

Maj. Gen. Oliver P. Echols, Assistant Chief of Staff of the Army Air Forces, told the House Committee on Postwar Military Policy today that 8,000 army planes have already been declared surplus that a "considerable" number will be so labeled when the war with Germany is over. High performance planes, considered dangerous in the hands of the general public, will probably be declared unsaleable, he said.

Rogers Peet

Open Until 5:30 P. M. Closed Saturdays.

As long as a single Overcoat or Suit remains in our clearance of "broken lots"—

Savings, *real savings*, are swinging your way.

CLEARANCE
WINTER OVERCOATS
(Some Fall weights, too)
1269 were $65.00
1172 were $55.00
$45 now.

CLEARANCE
MEN'S SUITS
(Year 'round weights)
1211 were $65.00
1156 were $55.00
$45 now.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY
Makers of Fine Clothes

Fifth Ave. at 41st St. — New York 17, N. Y.
13th St. at B'way — New York 3, N. Y.
Warren St. at B'way — New York 7, N. Y.
Tremont St. at Bromfield St., Boston 8, Mass.

Parole for Hines Announced in N. Y.

OSSINING, N. Y., Aug. 23 (AP)—James J. Hines, former Tammany boss and convicted protector of the late Dutch Schultz's policy rackets, will leave Sing Sing prison on Sept. 12, the New York State Parole Board announced yesterday in granting him a parole.

After an earlier statement that "no specific conditions" were attached to the parole, the Board later announced that Mr. Hines was "not to be engaged in any business other than that specifically approved by the Board for his release and is not to hold office or engage in political activities of any organization."

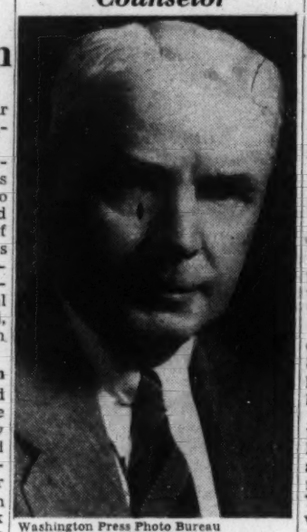
Mr. Hines had served three years, 10 months and eight days of a four-to-eight-year sentence for conspiracy and operating a lottery in connection with the Schultz policy racket, which purportedly did $20,000,000 of business annually.

Phone Fund for Veterans Gets War Department 'OK'

NEW YORK, Aug. 23 (AP) — A voluntary fund originated to pay for telephone calls home by newly arrived wounded soldiers has been given War Department sanction and the official name of "The Overseas Patients' Telephone Fund," Mitchell Field has announced.

Contributions from organizations and individuals have reached $3,000, enough for about 1,500 calls, the field hospital said last night. The Hospital Fund Custodian will distribute the money.

Counselor



Washington Press Photo Bureau

Chester E. Faris

Formerly in the United States Indian Service, now Secretary of the Indian Rights Association of Philadelphia.

Philadelphian Aids Indians In Own Affairs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Too often what is done in Indian affairs is based on very little thought or attention to the desires of the Indians. And it is most essential that Indian co-operation be brought into all plans and programs affecting them, emphasizes Chester E. Faris, the new Secretary of the Indian Rights Association of Philadelphia. During the year he has been with the I. R. A. he has spent the greater part of the time in the field among different tribes to get their viewpoint on land, cattle and other civic problems.

An active man, Mr. Faris was in optional retirement status from the United States Indian Service, having been employed there for 38 years. And his almost 10 years in jurisdiction work in the Southwest gives him special understanding of both Navajos and Pueblos.

In view of the drastic changes being effected by the participation of the Southwest Indians in the war and related services, Mr. Faris is again among those Indians to see what help can be given them, and is very much concerned about their education, as there is a large number of Navajo children for whom no provision is made.

A Quaker on his mother's side he is right at home with the Indian Rights Association as those two sturdy Quakers, the former United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs and his assistant, Charles J. Rhoads and Henry Scattergood, are two members of the I. R. A. who pay special attention to proposed Indian legislation. While Amelia R. Lindley, wife of the former Secretary, Lawrence E. Lindley, is not only a Quaker, but has been in active Indian work since childhood and as Assistant Secretary carries on the Indian work at the home office while Mr. Faris is in the field.

When Mr. Faris became Secretary of the I. R. A. in January, 1943, John Collier, United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs, said to members of the Indian Rights Association, "Because of his vision and his unusually sympathetic understanding of human nature in general, and of Indian nature, philosophy, and culture patterns in particular, he has left a lasting and good imprint on very area he has served. He has a broad acquaintance with individual Indians and a thorough knowledge of Indian problems, resources and abilities, for his various assignments have taken him into every geographical Indian area and on practically every Indian reservation in the United States."

'Monty' Accepts Missouri Goldfish And He Won't Expect Them in Cans

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 23 (AP)—Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery has turned the tables on the Grand Chef de Gare of the Society of 40 & 8 of Missouri, American Legion fun-making organization.

Just for fun, Bartlett Boder, St. Joseph, the Grand Chef, wrote the British officer after seeing a news picture of the commander of the Allied Ground Forces in France with his dogs and canaries.

"The Grand Voiture of Missouri," the letter said, "would consider it a great honor if it could have the privilege of adding to this little animal family of yours some Missouri goldfish. They could be depended upon to be affectionate and colorful and certainly would not make too much noise."

This note, signed by a lieutenant colonel among General Montgomery's aides, has reached Mr. Boder:

"General Montgomery has asked me to thank you for your letter, and tell you that he would be delighted to accept your kind offer of some Missouri goldfish."

Mr. Boder says he's quite aware that General Montgomery, the strategist, by-passed the question of whether it would be feasible for the Forty-and-Eighters to send him the fish.

Women Want Jobs

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 23 (AP)—If war-busy Indianapolis is typical, 68 of every 100 women now in the nation's industry will desire to stay on the job after the war, notwithstanding the return of many million servicemen.

Indianapolis' Committee for Economic Development reported Aug. 22 a 16,000-questionnaire canvass among 89 city firms showed 18 of every 100 women had decided to leave the labor market while another 11 desired lighter employment after the war. The remainder just couldn't make up their minds.

Hull and Dulles Drop Partisan Politics in Conference

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23—Politically, postwar peace problems have got off to a good start.

There appears to be co-operation between Republicans and Democrats.

The fissure that ruined Wilson's League of Nations, and lost the peace after America had won the war, is spectacularly absent today in Washington.

Primarily it is due to the strong determination of Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, to keep peace plans out of the muck of partisan politics.

But co-operation requires two parties and Republican leaders have co-operated in the Senate and Republican candidate Governor Thomas E. Dewey of New York, and his foreign affairs adviser, John Foster Dulles, are welcoming the co-operative attitude of Secretary Hull.

Mr. Dulles conferred with Secretary Hull today. The man who many expect will be Secretary of State in the Dewey Administration if the New York Governor wins met, under terms of apparent cordiality, the man who is Secretary of State for President Roosevelt. Nor was this all.

Partisan Differences Dissolve

In the Senate yesterday occurred a discussion of foreign affairs between Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio, Tom Connally (D) of Texas and Claude Pepper (D) of Florida and others. These spokesmen for opposite parties vied in exchanging compliments and felicitations on common peace aims.

Veteran correspondents who remembered the poisoned bitterness of the old League days rubbed their eyes.

Perhaps responsibility for the new harmony rested as much as anything on the wisdom gained by that devastating earlier fight: Wilson's failure implementing President Roosevelt to adopt a new attitude toward the Senate; the criticism now heaped by history on Senator Henry Cabot Lodge and his followers of an earlier day, teaching the rival party the duty of accepting the patriotic olive branch.

At any rate this is what happened yesterday:

Democratic Senator Tom Connally complimented the Republicans for:

1. Co-operating on the Foreign Relations Committee of which he is Chairman. There has been "no evidence of partisanship" . . . no "pettifoggery."
2. Laboring "well and handsomely" in the G. O. P. Mackinac resolution.
3. Co-operating on the so-called "B-2, H-2" resolution leading to the Senate's own declaration.

To this, Republican Senator Vandenberg responded in kind. He complimented the Democrats for:

1. Secretary Hull's co-operation. Senator Vandenberg revealed that Secretary Hull had "personally communicated with me" and "personally placed at my disposal any information I may seek at any time regarding any phase of the Dumbarton Oaks Conference."
2. Senator Connally's co-operation. Senator Vandenberg said "prospects of the conference's successful outcome are very propitious."

Dulles Sees Others Also

In addition to Secretary Hull, Mr. Dulles consulted with Senator Vandenberg here, and also Republican Senator Warren R. Austin of Vermont, a strong internationalist.

Mr. Dulles was noncommittal before his interview with Secretary Hull. Following two days of discussions with Governor Dewey, he said, he came to confer on "implementing bipartisan co-operation to obtain a lasting peace."

Mr. Dulles said he was ignorant of American proposals to the three-power talks at Dumbarton Oaks. Asked if he agreed with the secrecy being preserved at these conferences, Mr. Dulles said he would have to quote the Republican Party platform which declared "The American public should be kept fully informed on these matters."

War Workers

Continued from Page 1

tion." An "urgent request" from the United Kingdom for 1,000 one-ton bombs was also turned down "because we knew we couldn't make them."

General Clay blamed the slump on manpower shortages, fatigue, and optimistic war news "dulling the sense of urgency."

The OWI, in a study, today attributed the evaporation to a widely prevalent feeling among women that when their war job is ended there is no necessity for getting another job to help reach final production goals.

Not Under WMC Rule

Not mentioned was the fact that this feeling may have been furthered by the failure of the War Manpower Commission to make its priority referral program apply to women as well as men. Men are required to find new jobs through the U. S. Employment Service, but women are not even encouraged to do so, except in certain regions where local officials have brought women under the program.

In one way, the WMC, said the OWI report, is pleased about women leaving the labor market as they feel their job is done. This, they feel, "would indicate that the unobtrusive withdrawal from the labor market of women not usually employed without pressing for further employment, tends to counterbalance the natural tendency of employers to proffer jobs first to male workers with greater work experience."

The OWI found these reasons why women are leaving the labor market:

Frequently other jobs available do not offer the same rate of pay as the war job previously held and therefore do not offer the financial incentive to keep on working.

Training Limited

A woman who was trained for a specific war job may find that the particular skill she has learned does not fit into other jobs available.

The community-service jobs available, like clerking in a store or working in a laundry, while essential, may not have enough wartime appeal to draw the woman not normally interested in working.

The woman who took a war job for patriotic reasons and was later laid off may feel she has "done her share."

In many cases, her previous wartime experience may not have been fully satisfactory. Frequently the strain of keeping house and working was either too great or the attendant problems, like transportation and shopping, too difficult to encourage a second venture.

The woman may not wish to continue work for a number of "personal reasons." She may wish to visit her in-uniform husband, take a maternity leave, or spend more time with her children.

Some Shortages

While the Army never has said over-all production in America is "not magnificent," General Clay told the War Investigating Committee there are shortages in specific items which would require an extra 200,000 war workers to meet.

Describing the situation in bus and truck tires as acute, the General said "we cannot keep our present offensive going unless we have the large size tires needed for heavy trucks and combat vehicles of all types."

A Coast to Coast Classified Directory

REAL ESTATE

For Sale, For Rent or Exchange • Insurance

Alabama

Birmingham—412 North 21st Street
BUTLER REAL ESTATE & INSURANCE CO.
Rentals Sales Insurance

BIRMINGHAM—2023½ N. First Ave.
ED. S. MOORE, Inc.
Nothing But Insurance

LOCAL—LONG DISTANCE
Birmingham Mayflower Agts.
Wittichen Transfer & Warehouse Co.

Arizona

REAL ESTATE Rentals, cattle ranches, desert acreage, farms. We invite correspondence. DRACHMAN-GRANT, Realtors, 28 N. Stone Ave., Tucson, Arizona.

California

E. THOMPSON
Licensed Real Estate Broker

AUTO MOTEL, Richmond, Calif.: 15 large units plus 5 rm. modern home for owner; all nicely furn. Beaut. grounds. Income $1,350 per month. Price $45,000; terms.

MOTEL, 101 Highway, Marin Co., near San Rafael; a small but high-class property with unlimited possibilities. Price $17,500; terms.

AUTO MOTEL in Feather River Dist.: 20 units plus lovely home for owner; nicely furn.; grocery store, fully equipped, and 1-pump gas station; both store and station can be leased; this property is outstanding in value, location, construction and income. Property clear. Price $40,000; terms. $20,000 down, bal. easy payments.

First-Class Auto Courts, Motels, and Resorts throughout the State of California. All will stand rigid investigation. Prices from $16,500 to $150,000. Also Ranches, $25,000 to $100,000.

825 GEARY STREET
ROOM 1102 GR. 3827
SAN FRANCISCO 9

ALAMEDA, Calif. Sales, exchanges, management and insurance. Fowler-Canfield, Realtors, 2417 Santa Clara Ave. LA 2-5656

BERKELEY
OFFICER REALTY CO.
Specializing in East Bay Homes, Country Properties, Investments.
2903 College Avenue Be. 7000

Beverly Hills Estates, Homes, Ranches, Income Property—Bldg. Sites
Exclusive Agents—Best Properties
GUY PRICE COMPANY
Wilshire Blvd. at Canon Drive

BEVERLY HILLS, Real Estate and Insurance
WILLIAM L. COLLIER CO.
444 N. Camden Drive CR. 63179

BEVERLY HILLS RENTALS and SALES
HETTIE LOUISE REYNOLDS, Realtor
9728 Santa Monica Blvd. CR. 64787

FARM, GROVE, RANCH—Catalog mailed free. Maine to Florida, Texas, Oregon—34 States. STROUT REALTY, Old South Bldg., Boston—453 So. Spring St., Los Angeles 13.

GLENDALE—Real estate sales and loans; wanted, listings of real estate for sale. JOHN A. ANDERSON, Realtor, 1241 So. Glendale Cl. 3-4712

HOLLYWOOD 27
O. E. SOPER Realtor
10 a. m. to 2 p. m. or appointment
1536 North Western Avenue HI 9731

LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA
Real Estate—Rentals—Insurance
RALPH W. THOMAS, Realtor
1121 Prospect Street Glencove 5-2324

Los Angeles • Van Nuys • Sherman Oaks.
Home • Income • Business • Ranch Property
HARTER-METHENY Tel. St. 4-2619
4353 Van Nuys Blvd., Sherman Oaks.

Los Angeles 35 9240 W. Pico CR 53808
KITTELL & BUNJES—Realtors
Homes—Rentals—Business—Income
WILSHIRE-WESTWOOD-BEVERLY HILLS

Los Angeles, 161 So. La Brea Ave. WA. 8871
LEROY ACKLEY, *Realtor*
APPRAISALS—INSURANCE

No. Hollywood 11636 Ventura Blvd.
EDWIN S. BINGHAM
Sunset 17042—REALTOR—Stanley 73602

No. Hollywood 4621 Laurel Canyon
RALPH A. HUNT
REALTOR SU. 1-5113 MULTIPLE LISTINGS

PASADENA 1
Since 1887 our predecessors and ourselves have been selling good homes. Furn. and unfurn. rentals. We sell all kinds of Insurance. Residential loans 4%. No commissions.
The William Wilson Co.
40 N. Garfield SY 3-8111

PASADENA 1. Needed at once, homes and apartment income in So. Calif. Have cash buyers; also Eastern exchanges. Write Lehmann Huse Citizens Bank Bldg.

PASADENA & GUSTAV A. LORENZ—Real Estate Management, Insurance, 33 N. Santa Anita Ave. SY 6-7875 Eves. SY 4-6646

REDLANDS, CALIFORNIA
FOWLER'S, 8 Fifth Street
Orange Groves, Beach and Mountain Homes

Redlands, Calif. Building Contractor
GORDON DONALD
50 Vine Street Phone 3451

San Francisco Los Angeles
REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE
3636 Wilshire, Los Angeles 5

SAN MARINO
and vic. Fine selec. of 2-6 bedrm. houses.
THOMAS REAL ESTATE & INS. CO.
2164 Huntington Dr. Sy. 6-6631—Ca. 0418

SANTA MONICA—Beach and country estates, lots, ocean view, from $500 up. Buy before raise in price. WARRELL.

STOCKTON MATHEWS AND HENRY
Real Estate and General Insurance
Phone 2-3392 409 E. Weber Ave.

ALBERT J. JONES & SON
Realtors — Established 1911
521 B Street San Diego
REAL ESTATE INSURANCE
PROPERTY MANAGEMENT

JACKSON DIGGS, Realtor
Specializing in
Homes, Income Ranches, Exchanges
Property Management, Rentals
4016 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles EX 1196

EDWARD A. UHL
Real Estate—Insurance
Business Opportunities
99 South Fifth Street, San Jose

WHEN you buy real estate have your title insured with Security Title Ins. & Guar. Co., 1014 State St., Santa Barbara, Calif.

AS a native Californian I deal in Ranch Lands—Orange and Walnut Groves.
LOUIS H. DIDIER
121 W. Main treet, Puente

VISITORS to SAN FRANCISCO
Rex Arms Hotel Apts. 900 Geary St. 2-3 rms. Subject to waiting list. ORdway 7788

"We Cover the Field"
Sales and Exchanges, Homes and Incomes
EDDY D. FIELD
1019 S. La Brea, Los Angeles YO 5151

BLANFORD REALTY CO., Realtor—Insurance, Los Angeles Homes, Incomes, Acreage. 7809 S. Western (44) TH 6595—PA 6706

GERALD C. LARKIN, Realtor and Insurer
2000 W. Florence, Los Angeles 44
PI 3-1884 Res. AX 2-2417

A. HETHERINGTON, Licensed Real Estate Broker—Ranches, Orange and Olive Lands. YUBA CITY, CALIF. Phone: 1097 W

DRESSEN REALTY CO.
Homes, incomes, properties exchanged
12214 N. Market St., Inglewood Ph. OR. 7-2186

HAROLD O. WRIGHT COMPANY
Realtors
6331 Hollywood Blvd. GR 6869 Hollywood

PENINSULA PROPERTIES
Insurance—Sales—Rental
A. N. Paterson, 708 El Camino, Redwood City

GEORGE F. SHANER
Realtor
16 N. Santa Cruz Ave., Los Gatos Tel. 490

JOHN R. EDWARDS REALTOR NOTARY
4830 So. Western, Los Angeles AX. 8924

LOVELY HILLTOP ESTATE
In heart of Los Gatos—ideal climate—quiet and secluded but with magnificent view of Santa Clara Valley, all in walking distance from shopping center.
Main house, two stories, four bedrooms, three baths with showers, sleeping porches, central heating, also individual electric heaters. Basement and concrete foundation. Complete individual unit guest cottage with heating plant, kitchen, three bedrooms, two baths, two showers, sundeck, large recreation room suitable for Little Theater. Cement basement room with fine storage space, both houses have rock wool insulation under roofs.
Modern, deep swimming pool with filtration plant, tiled gutters, circulation motor, dressing and shower rooms.
Well-kept garden and lawn, sprinkler system, fine oaks, three-car garage, extra cottages for help or guests, each with kitchenette, Badminton Court. Price $50,000. Shown by appointment only through exclusive agents.
GEO. P. SHANER, L. G. TEL. 490
McMURTY & BELL, L. G. TEL. 87

FOR SALE—4 apts., 2-story stucco, 83rd nr. Compton Ave. restricted. $10,550. TERMS.
MAE E. WARNER, Realtor
PL 1-7104 LOS ANGELES TW 1679

FOR SALE, Leavittsburg, Ohio, one 50-ft. lot on Florine Ave. Mrs. Florence J. Horton, 1,111 Webster St., Bakersfield, California.

H. C. Patterson, 108 E. Valley, El Monte
REAL ESTATE INSURANCE
12 mi. E. of L. A. End of Santa Fe Trail

Colorado

DENVER, COLO.—For sale by owner, 301-E Iliff, beautiful home, 8 rooms, 2½ baths, auto. oil heat; grounds 90x175.

Connecticut

GREENWICH
EDSON & EDSON, INC.
First National Bank Bldg., Greenwich
222 eves. and Sun. afternoons, Helena M. Hayden, Old Greenwich 7-1045.

DARIEN, PICTURESQUE SETTING
Set well back from road, white Colonial of excellent design and A-1 condition. 9 rooms, 4 baths, 25x35 ft. panelled recreation room; oil heat, insulation, slate roof, attic; 3 acres of land with much natural beauty. Large lawn, brook with pool, badminton court. Convenient to station; fine residential neighborhood; taxes $300 yearly. Price $35,000.
Marguerite V. Shea, Realtor
Post Rd., Darien, Conn. Phone 5-1108

REDDING — Architect's house. A gem. Every conv., secluded; 4 master rms., each with bath, fireplaces; paneling, beams; 10 acres, brook. Agents please list. $24,500. M. D. Morrill, So. Norwalk. Write for photo.

RIDGEFIELD, Conn., Berkshire foothills, 200 acres; two houses, one pre-Revolutionary, all improvements, recently modernised; oil heat; modern, daylight cow barn and other buildings; brooks, 2 ponds; cleared, fertile fields, woodland; limitless water supply; excellent commuting to New York. Brokers protected. Owner, Room 4210, 30 Exhange Place, New York City.

COUNTRY PROPERTIES
STAMFORD, GREENWICH, DARIEN
NEW CANAAN AND VICINITY
THE VICK REALTY CO.
135 Atlantic St., Stamford, Tel. 4-2197
ESTABLISHED 1910

RUSSELL S. REYNOLDS
Realtor
Specializing in Greenwich Properties
252 Greenwich Avenue
Tels. Greenwich 388, 268

IF INTERESTED in beautiful Connecticut we list properties in Stamford, New Canaan, Darien and Greenwich.
C. WILBUR WHITE
322 Main Street Stamford, Conn.

District of Columbia

SALES—RENTALS
MORTGAGE LOANS
PROPERTY MANAGEMENT
INSURANCE
RANDALL H. HAGNER & CO.
1321 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D. C.

BOSS & PHELPS
1417 K Street, N. W.
Sales—Rents—Loans—Insurance
Have sold 15,000 properties valued in excess of $250,000,000 since 1907 in D. of C., nearby Maryland and Virginia.
Mortgage Loan Correspondent
John Hancock Life Insurance Co.
AMOS W. McDEVITT
D. C. and Maryland Properties RA 4422

Florida

MIAMI BEACH
Specializing in Miami Beach Residence, Hotel and Apartment Properties
Personalized Service
GEORGE J. BERTMAN, Realtor
EMILY C. ELSENER, Associate
420 Lincoln Road Tel. 5-7455

LOCKHART REALTY CO.
10291 N. W. 7th Ave., Miami, Fla.
One Acre Farm Tracts—Lots
Developers of Subdivisions

MIAMI BEACH
For the purchase of homes, apartments or hotels of the better class, see
CLARENCE C. HALL
Realtor 3329 Collins Ave.

Georgia

Apartment and Commercial Investments
JOSEPH HOFF
WEYMAN & COMPANY, Realtors
C. & S. National Bank Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

Illinois

AURORA—FOX RIVER VALLEY
Another fine new home, in a most beautiful setting among specimen trees planted several years ago. Neighborhood is supreme, quiet and dignified. Eastern colonial with winding stair—wainscot paneling in dining room (will include Lazy Susan), modern kitchen, plenty of storage space. Spacious living room with French doors opening onto lawn and large fireplace. Second floor—4 sleeping rooms, 2 baths in tile. Owner vacating immediately. $5,000 down, balance long term. HERMAN OFFUTT, Realtor.

7 ACRES, adj. golf course, 7 rooms, 2½ story clapboard, insulated house, 2½ baths, 4 fireplaces, stoker; 3-car garage, Pomona pump water system; low taxes. May be purchased furnished, many antiques. $25,000. Near Woodstock. Write Box 41, Woodstock.

LEASE-HOLDS for sale on Guest Houses and Rooming Houses (Better Type)
ALL SIZES—PRICES—FINANCING
HELENE S. CAMERON
2734 Pine Grove Ave. Chicago LIN 1400

SEARS REAL ESTATE CO.
Finest North Shore Suburban Homes
42 Green Bay Road Winnetka, Ill.

Real Estate BURROUGHS REALTY Loans
Let us manage your property, small or large
1347 Milwaukee Ave., Chicago. KIL 6100

J. RAY DAVIS, Real Estate, Insurance, Mortgages, Property Management. 1718 W. 95th St., Chicago. Beverly 1878

TRACY W. CHAMPION & CO. INC.
Real Estate, Property Management, Insurance
355 E. 61st Street, Chicago, Ill. ENG 1500

Real Estate and Insurance Service
312 E. Broadway, Centralia, Ill. Phone 462

For North Shore Real Estate
Contact A. A. DOETSCH
Greenleaf 2700 Wilmette 608

Indiana

KELLER REALTY, Inc.
Let us help with your real estate problems; rentals; sales and insurance.
Insurance Bldg. on the Circle, Indianapolis

Iowa

West Des Moines—507 Elm. Phone 46
CLARENCE M. CORNWELL
Insurance—Bonds—Loans—Sales

ART WAGNER
REALTOR and APPRAISER
526 Lane Building, Davenport, Iowa

Massachusetts

Dedham, Westwood, Dover and Vicinity
MARSH and RICE, Realtors
35 Marsh Street Ded. 2300

Newton—Wellesley—Weston
ALVORD BROS., Realtors
Office, 81 Union St., Newton Center

WELLESLEY AND COUNTRY PROPERTIES
MRS. OLIVE F. THORNTON
over Seller's Restaurant, Wellesley Sq.
Wellesley 1812 Sudbury 90

FOR SALE, UNFURNISHED
Marblehead, Greystone Beach, charming ocean-front, year-round house, ready for occupancy. Gas heater, awnings, shutters. Living room, 32x17, sunken and fireplace. Dining room, study, 5 bedrooms, 3 baths, 1 shower. Pantry with sink, kitchen with breakfastnook, electric dishwater, Frigidaire; store room, spacious attic, 10 closets; storage space. Laundry. Oak floors throughout. Tower staircase. Ocean view from every room. Box M-9, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston. Price $42,500.00.

For Property WEST OF BOSTON See
HAROLD C. WISWALL, Realtor
1635 Beacon St., Waban Bigelow 9026
Old Sudbury Rd., Wayland Wayland 93
370 Wash. St., Wellesley Hills Wel. 2600

RENTALS — SALES
in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc., Realtors
1397 Beacon Street, Brookline (Boston)
ASPinwall 1504

CANTERBURY HOTEL APARTMENTS
1-2-3 Room Furnished Suites, Kitchenettes if desired. 14 Charlesgate W., Boston, Mass.

CAPE COD—Sale or rent, 4-rm. bungalow, screened porch 2 sides. Howard E. Whiting, 4 Brattle Street, Cambridge. KIR. 6502.

Michigan

Real Estate — Mortgages
Management — Insurance
The Dime Bldg. Cad. 6321
DETROIT, MICHIGAN
HOMER WARREN & CO.
Over 60 Years' Dependable Service

Real Estate—Management—Insurance
The F. A. SERGEANT COMPANY
403 First National Bldg. Phone 23230
Ann Arbor, Michigan

Minnesota

For Better Homes
THE SPRING CO., Realtors
Rentals — Sales — Insurance
Mortgage Loans — Management
WH 2766 43rd and Upton
MINNEAPOLIS

See Mr. Fotheringham
CUSHING & DRISCOLL, Inc.
REALTORS ST. PAUL, MINN

Missouri

OZARK Lands for all purposes. Actual river frontages, 5 acres, $90.00 an 1 upwards. Free list and literature. HUBBARD, 272 Grossman Bldg., Kansas City, Kansas.

See CHARLES W. YOUNG
If you want to buy or sell real estate with DUKE-YOUNG, Inc., 16 N. 8th St. St. Louis, Mo. CH. 3944

Montana

GREAT FALLS
Real Estate — Insurance
"CALL A MAN IN THE MOON"
MOON AGENCY, Inc.

Bruce Cook Transfer & Storage Co.
"Billings' Oldest Transfer." Ph. 4136. Careful crating; moving guaranteed; long distance a specialty.

Nebraska

T. H. MAENNER CO.
Realtors—Property Management—Insurance
Safe Deposit Vaults. Minimum charge $5.00.
City National Bank Building, Omaha, Neb.

New Hampshire

BEFORE YOU START LOOKING
Let Previews' illustrated new 1944 New England catalog pre-select some likely properties for you. This time-and-travel-saver is invaluable to one looking for truly fine properties. Describes and illustrates hundreds of the best homes, estates, farms and camps for sale in this area. Worth many times the dollar it costs. Send $1 today to the National Real Estate Clearing House, PREVIEWS, INC., 50 Congress St., Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE—Country homes—Two nice ones near Wolfeboro, N. H. One has fine shorage on Lake Winnipesaukee and 15 acres of land, with modern 12-room house, priced at $40,000. The other of 12 rooms with nice view and all conveniences at $11,000. Description of either on request. C. W. ESTABROOK, Realtor, Wolfeboro, New Hampshire.

A WORD TO THE WISE
is sufficient. Buy N. H. farms now. 300-acre farm, 100,000 timber, 9-room house, hardwood floors, elec., telephone, large barn, brook, gravity water, wonderful mountain view, $5,000. R. J. MARTIN, R. F. D., No. Conway, N. H.

ONE-MAN FARM—Center of town, 15 acres fertile tillage, fruit, 9-room Colonial, fireplaces, elec., water, shed, 2 barns, outbuildings, good condition, nice yard, maple shade; to settle estate, $3,900. Illustrated folder, bargain list free. GEORGE KEEZER, Realtor, Plaistow, N. H.

QUAINT FRANCESTOWN, 60 miles from Boston, 16 acres, 1,100 ft. hilltop overlooking lake. Early American 8-rm. house, exquisite paneling, $8,900. 25 acres, half forest. Antique 4-rm. house. Beams, panelling $3,900. "The Old Blacksmith Shop," remodeled, all improv., 6 rms., 2 baths, $8,900. 6-acre house site by trout pond $500. Write for photos. M. D. Morrill, So. Norwalk, Conn.

New Jersey

SUMMIT, NEW JERSEY
Sales, Rentals, Insurance, Mortgages
ROBERT H. STEELE
98 Summit Avenue Su. 6-0057

WESTFIELD, N. J.
Large Selection of the Best Buys
T. B. & N. F. REYNOLDS
254 East Broad St. Westfield 2-1010

ANDREW HAYE, Realtor
Country and Town Properties—Insurance
167 North Ave. Tel. Plainfield 6-1617

CHARLES F. KOSTER & SON, Inc.
Real Estate—Insurance
7306 Bergenline Ave., N. Bergen UN 7-1046

New York

SYRACUSE—Call Katherine Cowie
of RONEY REALTY CO.
Herald Bldg. 2-8187—Res. 9-0889

Westchester Properties
HARRY H. HAACKE
175 Wolfs Lane, Pelham Tel. 8-2343

WOODSTOCK, N. Y.—All kinds of real estate; farms, small estates, homes. George A. Neher.

Joseph P. Day, Inc.
EVERY PHASE OF REAL ESTATE
Auctions—Appraisals—Industrials
Analysis Estates
CHRYSLER BUILDING
405 LEXINGTON AVE. NEW YORK CITY

15 Minutes from Manhattan
FRANKLIN B. TYRRELL, Inc.
Real Estate and Insurance
71-30 Austin St., Forest Hills Bo. 8-7030

WILLIAM H. DUNCAN
Real Estate Consultant
965 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. PLaza 3-3131

Ohio

Cleveland, Ohio Sales—Rentals
East Heights Homes and Apartments
MAY B. STRATTON
1990 Ford Drive GArfield 7070

Cleveland Real Estate
To Buy or Sell
ARNOLD S. KING, Realtor
CHerry 3550 Hippodrome Bldg.

MENTOR, OHIO L. B. BOOTH
1575 Mentor Ave. Phone 55321
Real Estate — Insurance — Mortgage Loans

LEIBIUS & WALLER
Real Estate—Insurance—Property Mgt.
622 Madison Ave., Toledo, O. AD 8271—8272

HARRY D. WISE, Realtor
Canton and North Canton—Real Estate and all kinds of insurance. Office 9370, Res. 9686

CHICKEN FARM, between Columbus and Delaware, 10 A. Good land, bldgs., $5,000. C. A. Beckett, 2267 Indiana Ave., Columbus.

LOUIS J. HERSHEY
General Real Estate Broker
YE. 7877 Cleveland Heights 6, Ohio

Oregon

Farms Investments Homes
J. L. KERCH CO., Realtor
132 S. Baker St., McMinnville, Oregon

J. A. PLUMMER
REAL ESTATE Fire, Auto Insurance
EUGENE 384 Miner Bldg. Phone 2681-J

Pennsylvania

"BENA LODGE"
in the
PENNSYLVANIA MOUNTAINS
Big beautiful Lodge, fully equipped, 8 miles from highway, two log cabins with fireplaces, two servants' houses, 4-car garage; 900 acres of mountain timber lands; three mountain lakes; one of Genesee Trail. Running water and electricity in all houses. Filled ice house. Two Delco plants. Good roads. All buildings in excellent repair. Furniture if wanted. 1778-foot altitude. Ideal summer camp or vacation school. Available two weeks after close of sale. Photographs sent. Cash, $35,000. Write Mr. Joseph P. Ingham, Agent, Sellinsgrove, Pa., or Mrs. J. Page Laughlin, Montrosor, Leesburg, Va.

EDWARD L. NOYES
Real Estate—Insurance
23 So. Chester Road, Swarthmore, Pa.

INSURANCE Brokers and Agents
MOHLER & COMPANY, Farmers Bank Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa. Tel. Atlantic 3232

Rhode Island

965,000 FRUIT and Dairy Farm; 725 acres; main house 15 rms., 2 baths; furn. heat, elec., hot water; 3 farmer's cottages; main barn 166 ft. long with stalls for 40 cows; complete cultivating and harvesting equipment; elec. milking machine; ¾ mi. to village center and schools. Write for illus. folder. P. O. Box 88, Harrisville, R. I.

ELEANOR F. MATTSON
Real Estate—Insurance
630 Willett Ave., Riverside Tel. EA. 3229

Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Today's sales (est.)	700,000
Previous day's sales	802,500
1944 volume to date	175,480,915
1943 volume to date	208,413,631

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Tuesday	55.1	Prev. day	55.5
Month ago	54.8	Year ago	49.1
1944 high	56.4	1944 low	49.5

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	1	63	63	63	—1
ACF-Brill Motor	11	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
Acme Steel 3	1	62	62	62	— ¾
Adams Exp .15e	6	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
Air Reduction 1a	8	41¼	40¾	41¼	+ ⅜
Alaska Juneau	4	7	6⅞	7	
Alleghany Corp	35	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
Alleghany pf	40	31	30½	30½	
Alleg L Sti 1.05e	6	27½	27	27	
Alleg & West 6 †	30	82	82	82	—1
Allen Indust ¾g	10	15⅜	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
Al Chem & Dye 6	2	151¾	151¾	151¾	+ ⅜
Allied Mills 2a	7	30½	30⅜	30½	+ ⅛
Allied Strs 1	12	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅛
Allis Ch Mfg ¾e	14	38¼	37¾	38	— ⅜
Allis-Ch Mfg pf 4	1	114¾	114¾	114¾	— ⅜
Amal Leather	3	4	3⅞	4	
Amerada Pet 3	2	106¼	106¼	106¼	+ ⅛
Am AgChDel 1.20	3	29	28¾	29	+ ⅛
Am Airlines 1½2o	9	78	77½	78	+ ½
Am Bank Note .80	3	22	21⅝	22	
Am Bank N pf3 †	10	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	
Am Bosch ⅜e	1	17	17	17	+ ⅛
Am Brake Sh ¾e	1	45¼	45¼	45¼	+ ¼
Am Cable & Rad	42	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
Am Can 3	1	92¼	92¼	92¼	+ ⅜
Am Can pf 7	†160	180	180	180	+ 1½
Am Car & F 2½e	5	40½	40¼	40⅜	+ ⅛
Am Chain & C 2	2	27	27	27	
Am Ch&Cbl pf5 †	20	114½	114½	114½	+ ½
Am Colortype .45e	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ¼
Am Crystal Sugar	3	17	17	17	
Am Distil	5	25	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
Am Encaus Tiling	2	4½	4¼	4¼	
Am Export L 2	3	27⅜	27½	27⅜	+ ⅛
Am & For Pow	14	4¼	4¼	4¼	
Am&FPS6pf 4½k	7	87¾	86	87¾	+ 1¾
Am&FPS7pf5¼k	11	97	94	97	+ 3
Am&FP 2pf	29	22⅜	21	22⅜	+ 1¼
Am Hide & Leath	11	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
Am Home Pr 2.40	1	71	71	71	+ ⅜
Am Ice	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ¼
Am Internat .20e	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
Am Ja III pf2½	40	50	49⅞	50	+1
Am Locomotive¼	28	20	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
Am Locom pf 7	3	93	92¾	93	+ ½
Am M&Fdy .80	5	16½	16⅜	16½	
Am Metal ¾e	1	23	23	23	+ ⅜
AmNewCo 1.80 †	80	37⅛	36¾	37	—1
Am Pow & Lt	88	3⅛	3	3⅛	
Am P&L $6 pf	90	58	54⅝	57⅜	+ 2⅛
Am P&L $5 pf	72	51⅞	48½	51¼	+ 2⅜
Am Rad&St S .30e	88	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	
Am Rad&SSpf7 †	2	178	178	178	—2
Am R Mill .60e	18	15⅝	15⅜	15½	+ ⅛
Am R Mpf 4½ †	40	73¼	73¼	73¼	+ ¼
Am SafetyRaz ½e	2	17⅜	17¼	17¼	
Am Seating	2	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
Am Smelt & R 2	7	40	39⅞	40	+ ⅛
Am Smelt&Rpf7 †	10	156¼	156¼	156¼	— ¼
Am Stl Fdrs 2	6	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛	
Am Stores ¾e	3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
Am Stove .90e	1	24	24	24	+ ⅛
Am Sugar pf 7	1	125¾	125¾	125¾	— ⅜
Am Sug Ref 2e	3	47	47	47	
Am Tel & Tel 9	11	163⅞	163⅜	163⅞	+ ¼
Am Tobacco 3a	1	72½	72½	72½	
Am Tob B 3a	4	73¼	73¼	73¼	
Am Tob pf 6 †	70	148¾	148¼	148¾	+ ½
Am Type Fdrs ½e	7	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
Am Viscose 1¼e	5	45⅛	45	45	— ½
Am Wat Wks	147	10⅛	9¾	10	+ ⅛
Am W W 1 pf 6	1	97¾	97¾	97¾	—1⅛
Am Woolen	15	8½	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Am Wool pf 8k	5	86½	86½	86½	— ⅝
A Zinc L & S	5	5	4⅞	5	
AnacondaCop 1¾e	31	27	26¾	26¾	+ ⅛
AnaconWA&C¼e	†150	32	31¼	32	+ ¼
Armour & Co	15	6¼	6	6	
Armour pr pf 6k	5	92¼	92	92¼	+ ¼
ArmstrongCork¾e	3	43⅞	43¾	43⅞	— ⅛
Artloom Corp .30e	4	11½	11½	11½	
Assd DryGoods¾e	6	16⅞	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
Assd D Gds1pf6	†130	106	106	106	+1
Assd DGd 2 pf7 †	10	100¾	100¾	100¾	— ¼
Asso In pf 5 †	10	105½	105½	105½	+ ½
Atch T&SF 4⅓e	3	67	66⅞	67	+ ⅝
Atl Coast L 2½e	14	38¼	38¼	38¾	— ¼
Atl Refining 1e	10	30¾	30⅜	30½	
Atl Ref pf 4 †	40	112	112	112	
Atlas Corp ½e	8	14⅛	14¼	14¼	
Atlas Corp pf 3	1	55	55	55	
AtlasPowd 2½e	†110	58½	58	58	— ¼
Aust Nichols	2	10¾	10⅝	10¾	+ ¼
Aust N prA3½pf	30	74½	73½	73½	+ ½
Aviation Corp .10e	22	5	4¾	4⅞	
Baldwin Loco pf	32	22⅞	22½	22⅞	+ ¼
Balt & Ohio	13	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
Balt & Ohio pf	11	16½	16	16½	+ ⅛
Barber Asph	39	25¾	24⅞	25¼	+ ⅛
Barker pf 2¾ †	1	52¾	52	52	—1
Barnsdall Oil .60	6	16	15¾	16	
Bath Ir Wks 3e	5	15½	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
Beatrice Cr 1.70e	2	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	— ½
Beat Cr pf 4¼ †	60	107½	107	107	— ½
Beech Aircr 1g	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
Bell Aircr 1e	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ¼
Bendix Aviat 1½e	41	42⅜	41¾	42⅛	+ ¼
Benef Ind Ln .60e	2	20	20	20	
Best Foods 1e	6	19¾	19¼	19¾	+ ⅛
Beth Steel 4½e	11	61⅞	61¼	61⅝	+ ⅛
Beth Steel pf 7	1	124	124	124	— ¼
Bigelow-Sanf1½e	3	50	49¾	50	+ ¼
Black&Deck 1.60a	17	24	23½	24	+ ⅜
Blaw-Knox .30e	9	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
Bliss&Laugh ½e	3	18½	18½	18½	— ½
Bloom'dale.675ef	10	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ¼
Boeing Airplane 1e	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
Bon Ami A 4 †	70	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	
Bon Ami B 2½ †	110	55	55	55	+ ¼
Bond Strs 2	1	42¼	42¾	42¼	+ ¼
Bond Strs pf 4½	1	115	115	115	+ ¼
Borden Co 1.20e	2	32½	32½	32½	— ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	7	41¼	40¾	40¾	— ¼
Boston & Maine	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Braniff Airw .60	84	21¼	20¼	21¼	+ ⅞
Bridgeport Br 1	7	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
Briggs Mfg 2	119	44⅜	43¼	43⅞	+ ⅞
Briggs & Strat 3	2	48	48	48	+ ¼
Bklyn Un Gas ¼e	31	21⅞	21	21¾	+ ¼
Brunswick-Bal ¾e	3	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ½
Buc yrus-Erie .30e	4	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
Bucy-Erie pf 7 †	20	119	119	119	—1
Budd Mfg	14	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
Budd MfgS5pf5 †	180	68½	68	68½	
Budd Wheel ¼e	3	10	9⅞	10	
Bullard Co ½e	6	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ¼
Bulova Watch 2	4	39	39	39	
Burl Mills 1.20e	4	22⅞	22½	22½	— ¼
BurrAddMach.55e	28	14⅞	14⅜	14¾	+ ⅛
Bush Term ¾e	7	6¾	6⅝	6¾	
Bush TB pf2¼k †	40	48¾	48½	48½	
Butler Bros .45e	15	11⅜	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
Butte C & Z ¼g	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Byron Jackson ¾e	3	23	23	23	— ⅜
Calif Pack 1½	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	— ⅜
Callahan Z-Lead	2	1⅛	1	1⅛	
Calumet&Hec .40e	4	6½	6½	6½	
Campbell Wy ⅜e	3	20¾	20½	20½	+ ¼
Can DryGa1e ¾e	3	29¼	29⅛	29¾	+ ¼
Can South Ry 3 †	60	42	42	42	+1
Canad Pacific ¼½e	27	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
Case Jl Co 3¾e	4	37⅝	37⅛	37⅜	+ ½
Caterpil Tractor 2	15	49¾	49½	49¾	
Celanese Co 1-35t	10	36	35⅞	35⅞	
Celanese 1stpf4¾	1	102¾	102¾	102¾	
Celotex Corp ½	7	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ¼
Cent Aguirre 1½	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
Cent Foundry	5	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	
Cent R R N J	1	10¾	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
Cerro de Pas 2½e	10	33	32⅞	33	— ⅛
Certain-teed Prod	84	6	5⅞	6	
Certain-teed6pf	†360	97½	96½	97½	+ ¼
Chain Belt ¾e	3	20	20	20	+ ¼
Champ Pap&F ½e	*1	27¾	27¾	27¾	— ¼
Ches Corp Va .80	5	13½	13½	13½	+ ½
Ches & Ohio 3	25	47¼	47	47	— ¼
Chi & E Ill ½pg	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ¼
Chi & E Ill A 1e	2	15½	15⅜	15½	
Chi Grt West	3	6	6	6	
Chi Grt Wpf 1¾k	2	23	23	23	
Chi Mail Or .30e	2	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅜
Chi No West	17	25¼	25¼	25¼	
Chi&NW pf .15e	14	62⅜	62¼	62⅜	— ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool 2	3	19⅝	19½	19½	— ½
Childs Co	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
Chrysler Corp 1¼e	*12	93	92½	92⅞	+ ⅞
City I&F 1.20	4	22½	22¼	22½	+ ¼
City Invest	†330	71¾	70½	71¾	+1¼
ClimaxMolyb1.20a	2	34	34	34	— ½
Cluet,Peab 1e	3	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	
Cluett Pea pf 7 †	10	148½	148½	148½	
Coca-Cola A 3 †	40	63	63	63	—1
Colgate-Pim ½ga	4	29⅜	29	29⅜	+ ⅜
Collins & Aik ¾e	3	36	35½	36	+ ⅜
Colum Carbon 4	1	87⅞	89⅞	89⅞	—1⅜
Col Fuel & Iron 1	3	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ⅜
Col & South 1pf †	60	21	20½	21	+ ¼
ColBrCastA 1.20e	12	32⅛	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅛
Colum G&E .10e	81	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
Col G&E 6 pf 6	5	84½	84	84	— ⅜
Col G&E 5 pf5 †	10	76	76	76	+1
Colum P pf 2¾	1	44	44	44	
Coml Credit 2	7	41¾	41½	41⅝	— ⅛
Coml Inv Tr 2.40	10	48¼	47¼	48	+1
Coml Solvents .30e	12	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	
Com Ed 1.40	16	28	27⅝	27⅞	+ ⅛
Comw'lth&South		94	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
Com & So pf 2¼k		13	87¾	86½	87¾	+1⅛
Cuyoleum-Nairn 1		8	27¾	27¼	27¼	
Consol Cigpf4¾ †		30	97⅞	97¾	97¾	— ⅛
Cons Copper .20g		3	4⅛	4	4	
Cons Edison 1.60		87	25	24⅝	24⅞	
Cons Edis pf 5		3	107¼	107	107¼	
Cons Film Ind		3	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	— ⅛
Cons Laund .60e		2	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛
Cons Nat Gas 1a		3	31¾	31½	31¾	
Cons RR Cuba pf		2	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ¼
Cons Vultee 1¼e		17	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
Cons Vul pf 1¾		3	23¼	23	23	— ½
Consol'n Coal		1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
ConsumP pf4½ †		20	108½	108½	108½	— ½
Container Corp¾e		9	27⅞	26¾	26⅝	— ¼
Cont Bak ½e		7	9	8¾	9	+ ⅛
Cont Bak pf 8		1	111½	111½	111½	
Cont Can ¾e		1	41¾	41¾	41¾	— ¼
Cont Diam F .30e		1	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
Cont Motors .30e		40	8	7¾	7⅞	
Cont Ins 1.60a		3	47½	47	47½	+ ½
Cont Oil Del .90e		16	29¾	28⅞	29¼	+ ¼
Cooper-Bess ½e		3	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅛
Cooper Bess pf3 †		20	43½	43½	43½	— ½
CopperweldStl .80		2	12½	12½	12½	
Corn Exch 2.40	†100		50¼	50	50	— ¼
Corn Prod 2.60		5	59⅝	59⅜	59⅝	— ⅜
Cornell-D E .40e		21	22½	21⅞	22¼	+ ½
Coty Inc .15e		1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ¼
Coty Interna	†	3	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
Crane Co 1		12	26⅛	25⅞	26	— ⅛
Crane Co pf 5	†	80	109	108½	108½	
Cream of Wh 1½		2	25¼	25¼	25¼	
Crosley Corp ⅓e		5	22	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
Crown Cork ½e		6	38⅞	38	38⅞	+ ⅞
Crown Zeller 1		7	19¾	19½	19¾	+ ¼
Crucible Steel 3g		12	34	34	34	— ¼
Cuba R R pf	†380		23¾	23½	23¾	— ¼
Cuban-A Sug .40g		10	16¼	15¾	16⅛	+ ⅜
Cuneo Press 1½		1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅛
Curtis Publishing		55	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ¼
Curtis Pub pf5g	†	40	130½	130	130½	+ ½
Curtis Pub pr pf3a		9	53¾	52¾	53¾	+ ⅜
Curtis-Wright ¾ag		12	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
Curtis-Wr A 1e		2	17¾	17¼	17¾	+ ⅛
Cutler-Ham .70e		4	25¼	25¼	25½	
Davison Chem 1e		1	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
Decca Record 1.20		3	32¼	32¼	32¼	
Deere & Co 1e		2	42½	42½	42½	
Deere & Co pf1.40		1	35¼	35¼	35¼	+ ¼
Del & Hudson		2	35	34⅞	34⅞	+ ¼
Del Lack & West		5	27⅞	27¾	27¾	+ ⅛
Detroit Edi .90e		1	20⅛	20⅜	20½	+ ⅛
Devoe&Ray A 1 †		50	39½	39½	39½	+ ¼
Diam Match 1½g		2	32	32	32	
Dist Cp-Sg h2.22		2	33	33	33	— ¼
Dixie C A 2½ †		60	47¾	47⅝	47⅝	— ¼
Doehler D Cas¾e		1	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	+ ⅛
Dome Mines hl.60		7	24	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
Douglas Airc 5g		6	56¾	56¼	56¼	+ ¼
Dow Chem 3		1	126	126	126	
Dresser Mfg 1e		11	38¾	37½	38¾	+1½
Dunhill Int		1	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ¼
Duplan Corp .40e		1	15⅞	15⅞	14⅞	— ¼
Du Pont de N 2½e		4	155¾	155¼	155¾	— ¾
Eagle Pich L .45e		5	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
Eastern Air L		20	40¼	39¼	40½	+ ⅞
Eastern R M .20e		9	16½	16	16¾	+ ¼
Eastman Kodak 5		2	165¾	165	165	
El Auto-Lite 1e		10	45⅞	44⅝	45¼	+ ¼
Electric Boat ¾e		4	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
El&Mus Ind .08e		14	5	4¾	5	+ ⅛
El Power & Lt		45	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
El Pow&Lt $6 pf		2	88	86½	88	+ ⅜
El Pow&Lt $7 pf		15	93¾	91½	93	+1
El Storage Bat 2		2	44¼	44	44	
El Paso N G 2.40		1	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ¼
Eng Pub Service		163	15⅞	15¼	15¾	+ ⅜
Eng PS $5 pf5	†	600	101	100¾	101	
EPS$5¼pf5¼k		180	103	102	102	
Eng PS $6 pf6	†	80	103	103	103	
Equit Off Bldg		1	1	1	1	+⅛
Erie R R 1st			11¾	11¼	11¾	— ¼
Erie R R ct ⅓e			35⅛	11⅛	11	— ¼
Erie R R pf A 5		15	57	56¾	57	+ ¼
Erie&Pitt3.20	†	10	84¼	84¼	84¼	+ ¼
EurekaVCleaner¾e		80	12⅝	11⅞	12¼	+ ⅜
Evans Prod 1¼e		8	14⅛	13¾	14⅛	+ ¼
Ex-Cell-O 2.60		10	38¾	38⅜	38¼	+ ¼
Exchange Buf .35e		1	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
Fairbanks Morse1a		6	41¾	41	41¾	+1
Fajardo Sugar 2		3	25¼	25½	25¾	+ ⅛
Farne Tel & Rad		15	12¾	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
Fed Lt & Trac 1		12	17¼	16⅝	17¼	+ ¼
Fed Mogul .85e		1	20¾	20¾	20¾	— ¼
Fed Mot Truck .40		1	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ¼
Federat D Strs1½		3	27⅜	27	27	— ⅜
FedDStrs pf4¼k †		20	101¼	101¼	101¼	— ¼
Ferro Enam ¾e		6	26¾	26½	26¾	+ ⅛
Fid P Ins 1.60a		2	49	49	49	— ¼
Firestone 1¼e		10	50	49⅝	50	+ ⅛
First Nat Strs 2½		6	42¼	41¾	42¼	+ ⅜
Flintkote .45e		3	23⅞	23¾	23½	
Follansbee Stl		3	7	6⅞	7	
Food Fair Strs 1		2	14	14	14	+ ¼
Food Mach .70e		2	60	59½	60	+ ½
Foster Wheeler¼e		1	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ⅜
FostWhlpf 1¼ †		10	22½	22½	22½	
Fruehauf T 1.20e		6	41¾	41¾	41¾	+ ⅛
Fruehauf T pf	†	50	113¾	113½	113¾	— ⅛
Gair Robert .30g		8	4½	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
Gamewell 2¼e †		50	41	40½	40½	— ½
Gardner Denver 1		1	17	17	17	+ ¼
Gar Wood Ind .40		4	7	7	7	— ⅛
Gayloard Cont ⅛a		4	18⅛	18	18	
Gen Am Inv 1g		4	14	13⅞	14	
GenAmTrans 1¼e		2	49¼	49¼	49¼	+ ¼
Gen Baking .45e		4	8⅞	8¾	8¾	
Gen Bronze .30e		5	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
Gen Cable		7	6¾	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Cable A		1	16½	16¼	16½	
GenCable pf5½k†		10	99	99	99	—1
Gen Cigar 1		2	27¾	27¾	27¾	
Gen Elec 1.40		24	38⅜	38⅛	38⅜	+ ¼
Gen Foods 1.60		14	43	42⅝	42⅝	+ ⅛
Gen G & El A		19	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
Gen Mills 4		1	108	108	108	+1
Gen Motors 2½e		42	63	62¾	62¾	— ⅛
Gen Motors pf 5		2	130¼	129¾	130¼	+1¼
Gen Out Adv ⅓e		3	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
Gen Prec Eq 1		5	22	21¾	22	+ ¼
Gen Printink .20e		4	10½	10½	10½	
Gen Pub Service		3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Gen Ry Signal ½e		1	26	26	26	— ⅛
Gen Real & Util		22	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Gen Refract .90e		4	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ¼
Gen Shoe ¾e		2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
GenSCastpf4¼k†		120	79¾	78¾	78¾	— ¾
Gen Tel 1.60		5	25¼	25¼	25¾	+ ¼
Gen T&R pf4½ †		30	105½	105½	105½	+ ½
Gillette Saf R .80		6	13¼	13	13¼	+ ¼
Gimbel Bros .65e		6	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅛
Glidden Co .90e		4	24⅜	24¼	24⅜	+ ⅛
Gobel Adolf		21	3	2¾	3	
Goebel Brew .20		5	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
Gold&Stk Tel 6 †		60	122	121½	122	+ ½
Goodrich BF 1½e		12	52⅜	51¾	52⅜	
Goodrich B F pf 5		5	104	103	104	+2
Goodyear T&R pf5		2	110	110	110	
GoodyearT&R1¼e		24	47¾	47⅛	47½	— ⅜
Goth Hosiery ½pg		3	14½	14½	14½	
Graham-Paige Mot		145	5¼	4⅞	5¼	+ ⅛
Grand Union ½e		1	17¼	17¼	17¼	
GraniteCSti 1.75e		1	13¾	13⅝	13¾	+ ⅛
Grant W T pf 1		2	24	24	24	— ½
Gt NorRy pf 1e		16	18⅞	18¼	18⅞	+ ⅛
Gt West Sug 1.40e		2	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
Green H L 2a		4	48½	48	48½	+ ⅛
Greyhound Corp 1		27	22⅝	22½	22⅝	
Greyhound pf .55		3	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
Grum Airc En 1e		2	15¾	15¼	15¾	— ¼
Guantan Sugar		17	6½	6¼	6½	+ ¼
Gulf Mob & Ohio		1	12¾	12¾	12¾	
Gulf M&O pf2½e		4	53¼	53¼	53¼	
Gulf Oil 1a		2	47	46⅞	46⅞	
Hack W pfA1¾ †		70	31¾	31½	31¾	+ ⅛
Hall (WF) Print 1		4	20¾	20½	20¾	
Harb-Walker 1		3	18¾	18⅜	18¾	+ ¼
Hat Corp AmA¼e		3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Hayes Indust ⅛e		6	8⅞	8½	8⅞	+ ⅛
Hayes Mfg		25	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ¼
Hazel-AtlasGl5	†100		106¾	106¼	106¾	+ ¾
Hecht Co .30e		2	21¾	21¼	21¾	+ ⅜
HerculesPowder 1a		3	84	84	84	
Hercules Motor 1		4	24	24	24	+ ½
Hinde&D Pap1¼e		2	24½	24½	24½	
Hershey Choc 3		2	68½	68½	68½	—1½
Hollander&Son¼e		3	17¼	17¼	17¼	
Holly Sugar 1		4	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
hires C E 1.20a		1	23⅜	23⅜	22⅞	— ⅜
Homestake Min		1	45½	45¼	45½	
Houd-Hers B ½e		37	18¾	17¾	18¼	+ ⅜
Household Fin 4		1	68	68	68	— ½
Houston Oil		12	11½	11½	11½	
Howe Sound 2		3	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	+ ⅛
Hudson & Man		3	2	2	2	
Hud Bay M&S h2		13	26⅜	26¼	26⅜	— ⅛
Hudson & Man pf		1	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Hudson Motor .30e		130	16½	15¾	16¼	+ ⅝
Hupp Motor		37	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Idaho Pow 1.60		2	28½	28⅜	28½	+ ⅛
Illinois Central		9	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	— ⅛
Ill CentralLL 4 †		90	66¼	66¼	66¼	— ½
Ill Central pf		3	38½	38¼	38½	+ ¼
IndplsPw&Lt .90e		6	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
Indust Rayon 2		4	39½	39	39½	
Inland Steel 3e		1	85¾	85¾	85¾	— ¼

News and Comment About Business, Economics and Finance

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	4½	5⅛
American Barge Line Co	12¾	13⅞
American Hardware Co.	30	32
American Manufacturing	50½	53½
American Manufac 5 pf	98¾	...
American Optical	31⅛	32⅞
American Wringer Co	10	10⅞
†Amoskeag Company	40¾	...
†Amoskeag Company pf	79¾	...
Appleton Company	34	37
Applied Arts Corp	3⅜	4⅛
Arlington Mills	52⅛	55¾
Art Metal Construction	24¼	26
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	28¾	30¾
Automobile Banking Corp A	2⅛	3⅜
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	19⅛	20¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	24½	26⅜
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	100½	...
Bendix Home Appliance	9½	10¼
Berkshire Fine Spinning	18	19¾
Berkshire Fine Spin $3 pf	77¼	...
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	9½	...
Boston Wharf Company	23⅞	25¾
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	26¾	29½
Brown Co	1.95	2.25
Brown Co pf	34¼	37
Campbell A S Co Inc	7¾	8⅝
Chapman Valve Manufac	34⅜	37½
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	16⅛	17½
Colonial Stores	20⅞	22⅝
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	27⅞	30¼
Domestic Finance Corp pf	27	29½
Draper Corporation	77½	80½
Durly Plastic-Chemical	22⅜	25⅞
Dwight Manufacturing Co	10⅛	11
Eastern Corporation	10⅜	11
Eastern Corporation pf	21⅞	23⅜
Exolon Co	8⅞	10¾
Family Finance Inc	12⅜	13⅝
Family Finance pf A	25½	27½
Food Fair Stores Inc	46¼	49¼
Fruit of the Loom	35¼	38
General Fire Extinguisher	15⅜	16⅞
General Machinery	21¼	23⅜
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	8⅞	9¾
Goodall Worsted Company	55½	58½
Graton & Knigth Co	8⅜	9⅞
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	86⅜	90⅜
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	28⅜	31⅜
Great Northern Paper Co	34½	36½
Greenfield T&D $1.50 cv pf	16½	...
Harrington & Richardson	1¾	3¼
Haskelite Mfg Co	6¼	7⅜
Heywood-Wakefield Co	34¾	37¼
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	20½	22⅝
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	16⅜	18¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24¼	26½
Hooker Electro Chem	28¼	31
International Detrola	13⅜	14¼
Keith George E Co	6⅝	...
Kendall Company	10⅞	12⅛
Kennedy's Inc pf	21⅜	23¼
anders Frary & Clark	37	39½
Lincoln Stores Inc	24	26
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	...
Long-Bell umber Co	6⅞	7⅝
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	115	119
Marathon Paper Mills	27	30¼
Marlin -Rockwell Corp	65¾	69
Merck & Co	38¼	41¼
Merck & Co 4½ pf	109¾	113¾
Merrimack Manufacturing	45¾	49
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	71	...
†Metal & Thermit Corp	24⅜	26⅞
Millers Falls Company	9⅜	10¾
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	10⅜	11
Nashawena Mills	19⅜	21¼
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	76	...
Nashua Manufacturing Co	36¾	39¾
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	84⅜	88¼
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	28⅛	30⅝
National Chemical & Mfg	5¾	6⅞
National Shirt Shops	15	16⅞
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	68¾	72⅝
Nicholson File Company	35¾	38¼
Nonquitt Mills	33¾	36⅞
Ohio Finance	10⅛	11⅜
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	47¾	50¾
Parker Appliance	12⅞	13⅝
Plymouth Cordage Company	115	119½
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	30	...
Quincy Mkt CS&W 5pf	90	...
Remington Arms Co Inc	2⅞	3¾
Richardson Co	47⅝	50⅝
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	35	37
Rochester Telephone Co	15⅜	16⅝
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	35	...
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	63¾	...
Sanford Mills	54	48
Submarine Signal Co	33¼	35⅞
Tampax Inc	5⅝	6⅜
Time Incorporated	64	67
Triumph Explosive Inc	2⅛	3½
†United Elastic Corp	17⅜	18½
U S Envelope Company	71¾	76¾
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	121½	126½
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	94	97¾
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	104¼	...
Wamsutta Mills Inc	29½	31½
Warner & Swasey Co	87¾	93¾
Warren Bros Class B	41¼	44¼
Warren Bros Class C	16⅛	17¼
West Point Manufacturing	45½	48½
Wickwire Spencer Steel	11	12⅛

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	13⅞	15⅞
Beverly Gas & Electric	40	...
Brockton Gas Light	8⅞	9¾
Central Maine Power 6 pf	108	113
Central Maine Power 7 pf	120	125
Cent Vermont Pub Serv	16	17½
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	108½	...
Conn Light & Power	44⅞	47⅛
Eastern Utilities Asso	24½	26½
Eastern Util Asso conv	1¾	2
Fall River Gas Works	24¾	...
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	38¾	41½
Green Mountain Power pf	87	91
Hartford Electric Light	52¾	55½
Haverhill Electric	26¾	29¼
Haverhill Gas Light	17	18¾
Holyoke Water Power	16⅛	18⅛
Lawrence Gas & Electric	31½	...
Lowell Electric Light	37¾	40¾
Lynn Gas & Electric	81¾	85¼
Mass Power & Light pf	18⅜	19¾
Mass Utilities Asso pf	33	35½
Narragansett Elec pf	57	60¼
NE Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	35½	37¼
NE Power Assn 6 pf	61½	63½
NE Public Serv $7 pr ln	106	110
NE Public Serv $6 pr ln	100	104
NE Public Serv $7 pf	46	48½
NE Public Serv $6 pf	44	46½
Newport Electric	22½	...
Providence Gas	7¾	8½
Pub Serv of NH $6 pf	108¼	113¼
Rt 1 Pub Serv pf	31½	34
Rockland Light & Power	7¾	8¾
Springfield Gas Light	21¾	23¾
Western Mass Companies	24½	26½

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	127½	135½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	50	52½
Aetna Life (1.20a)	33½	35¼
Agricultural (.2a)	75½	79
American Alliance (1a)	21¾	23¾
American Casualty Company	11⅜	12⅝
American Equitable (1)	17⅜	19⅛
American Insurance Nwk (1½a)	15	16¼
American Re-Insurance (2)	52	55¾
American Reserve	15½	17
American Surety (2½)	55¾	58
Baltimore-American (.20a)	6	7¼
Bankers & Shippers (4)	79½	84½
Boston (16a)	580	610
Camden Fire (1)	20⅛	21⅝
City of New York (1⅗)	17¾	19¾
Connecticut General Life (1a)	50¼	52
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	39½	42
Federal (1.40)	47	50½
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	62	66
Fireman Fund (SF) (3)	90	94
Firemen's Newark (.40)	11¾	12⅞
Franklin (1a)	24½	26½
General Reinsurance (2)	48	51
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (1e)	17	19
Glens Falls (1.60)	42¼	44¾
Globe & Republic (½)	8¼	9¼
Great American Insur (1.20)	28	29¾
Hanover (1.20)	27¼	29¼
Hartford Fire (2a)	95	99½
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	43¼	46¼
Home Insurance (1.20a)	28½	30¼
Homestead (½g)	13½	15½
Insurance Co N America (2½a)	84⅜	87¼
Jersey Insurance N Y (1½)	37¾	40¾
Knickerbocker (½)	7⅞	9
Maryland Casualty	8¼	9
Mass Bonding (3½)	66½	70
Merchants&Mfs of N Y (.40)	5¾	6⅞
Merchants Fire Assn (1½a)	48¼	51¼
National Fire (2)	57½	60½
National Liberty (.20a)	6¼	7⅜
National Union (3a)	165	175
New Amsterdam Casualty (1)	25¼	27⅛
New Brunswick (1½)	27¾	30¼
New Hampshire (1.60a)	45¼	47¾
New York Fire (.80)	13⅞	15⅝
North River (1)	27⅜	29¾
Northeast Insurance	5⅞	6⅝
Northern (2a)	87½	92
Pacific Fire (5)	98½	103½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	48¼	50¾
Peerless Casualty Company	12⅞	14¼
Phoenix (2a)	82¼	86¼
Preferred Accident (.80a)	14⅞	16⅝
Providence-Washington (1a)	33⅜	36¼
ReinsuranceCorNew York (.75e)	4¾	6½
RepublicInsurCo Texas (1.20)	26¾	28¾
Revere(P) Insur (1.20)	21	23
St Paul Fire & Marine (1.60)	71¾	74¾
Seaboard Safety (1a)	43¾	46¼
Security (1.40)	34⅜	36⅝
Springfield (4½a)	119	124½
Standard Accident	66¼	70½
Travelers (12a)	470	485
United States Fid & Guar (1a)	36⅜	38⅝
United States Fire (2)	48¼	51
United States Guaran (1.60a)	71	76
Westchester (1.20a)	32¾	35¼

e—also extra or extras. g—paid last year. e—declared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	4.01	4.39
Amerex Holding	29.50	30.625
American Business Shares	3.75	4.11
Axe Houghton Fund	13.12	16.26
Bond Inv Tr of America	102.11	106.36
Boston Fund	18.11	19.47
Broad Street Investing	29.70	32.11
Bullock Fund	15.95	17.37
Canadian Investmedt Fund	3.30	3.90
Century Shares Trust	28.32	30.45
Chemical Fund	9.79	10.59
Christiana Securities Co	2470.00	25.70.00
Commodity Corp	9.01	...
Consolidated Investment Tr	43.75	46.75
Dividend Shares	1.29	1.42
Eaton & Howard Bal Fd	22.11	23.75
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	13.63	14.63
Equitable Invest Corp	31.67	34.05
Equity Corp $3 pf	40.00	42.25
Fidelity Fund Inc	19.55	21.05
Fund Investors Inc	23.40	25.64
General Capital	34.79	37.41
General Investors Trust	5.59	6.02
Group Securities Inc.		
Automobile Shares	6.43	7.07
Low Priced Shares	6.19	6.81
Railroad Shares	3.67	4.05
Railroad Equip Shares	4.43	4.89
Steel Shares	4.49	4.95
Incorporated Investors Tr	22.82	24.54
Institutional Sec. Bank Group	.91	1.01
Inst Sec Insurance Group	1.02	1.13
†Keystone Custodian Funds		

	Bid	Asked		
B-1	29.56	S-1		28.03
B-2	32.12	S-2		14.56
B-3	20.04	S-3		11.51
B-4	11.35	S-4		5.32
K-1	18.85	K-2		24.00

†Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	98.80	...	
†Loomis Sayles 2nd Pfd	41.90	...	
Manhattan Bond Fund	9.07	9.97	
Maryland Fund	4.60	5.20	
Mass Invest Tr	22.19	23.86	
Mass Inv 2d Fd	11.09	11.92	
Mutual Invest	11.66	12.63	
Nation Wide Voting	1.35	1.48	
New England Fund	13.05	14.06	
New York Stocks			
Automobile	6.80	7.48	
Railroad	5.50	6.06	
Railroad Equip	7.66	8.43	
Steel	6.24	6.87	
Old Colony Tr Assoc	20.875	22.875	
Plymouth Fund Inc			
Putnam Fund	14.25	15.32	
Quarterly Income Shares			
Railway & Light Sec	14.625	16.00	
Railway & Light Sec pf	108.50	...	
Repub Invest Fund	3.48	3.82	
Scudder Stevens & Clark	94.02	95.92	
Spencer Trask Fund	15.24	16.24	
State Street Invest	46.25	49.25	
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.77	.86	
Wellington Fund	17.16	18.85	

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	6.25	7.00
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.79	...
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.89	...
Diversified Tr C	3.80	...
Diversified Tr D	5.80	6.60
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.85	4.45
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.97	5.74
Nation Wide Sec.	3.84	...
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	39.75	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.17	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.86	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.76	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.43	...
Super of Am Tr AA	2.43	...
US Elec Lt Pow "A"	17.10	...
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.88	...

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	3.135	3.50
First Boston Corp	33.25	35.25

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2⅝ les aif not held 3 years.

INSURANCE
of Every Description
☆
OBrion Russell & Co.
108 WATER STREET, BOSTON 6
Tel. Lafeyette 5700
Barclay 7-5540

LOW-PRICED SHARES
Show high percentage increase in a rising market. Selected List of Low-Priced securities available on request.
Name .....
Address .....
HODGDON & CO. 31 State Street
CAP. 4235 BOSTON, MASS.

U. S. Price-Support Programs Add to Postwar Farm Problems

(Second of two articles on the food outlook.)

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Previous article outlined the phenomenal change in the current food situation in the United States, exemplified by the spectacular wheat crop estimate of 1,125,000,000 bushels and its implications for the domestic and international market.

The end of the European war, however, will even further ease the food supply, and very greatly, as the current worries in the food trade over government food surplus-disposal policies indicate. To begin with, the U. S. Army alone has accumulated a food "pipeline" of somewhere round $500,000,000, built up on the conservative principle of providing a 90-day larder behind every soldier in the United States and one of 270 days for every soldier overseas.

Buying for this stockpile is now over, the Army is buying only for current needs, the total size of the Army is smaller than anticipated, and when the European phase of the war ends the pile will be reduced, with the goods going either to European relief, if overseas, or back into civilian channels if in the United States.

In the second place it is probable that civilians are still carrying very large amounts of excess goods, particularly in cans. The "dehoarding" of this may slow down demand, somewhat as the dehoarding of sugar by American housewives in 1920 and 1921 so sharply dammed back the movement of sugar as to knock the price from 20 cents ultimately down to five cents.

Production Achievement

Thirdly, the end of the European war can help the farmer greatly to further increase his production. Some of the boys will be coming back to the farm, even "after they've seen Paree." And even before that, cutbacks in arms production will release the farm machinery makers to expand their output of combines and tractors not only up to pre-war levels but to far above those levels, as the swords are beaten into plowshares and the tank factories turn to making tractors. Jeeps, and a wide range of new kinds of open-country vehicles, will be available to farmers and farming communities as the hired hands on the tractors in the dry-farming country answer "Roger!" to the dinner-call over a two-way radio set.

The achievement of American and Canadian farmers during World War II in increasing their crops and livestock output under war conditions has been astounding and significant. There was no such increase during World War I.

American farmers have had to get along with heavy manpower losses before farm deferment was inserted in the Selective Service Act, and the production of farm machinery had to be cut by the War Production Board to levels which were thought to court disaster. How the farmers managed to get all the work in between sunup and sundown will be one of the marvels of the war. However, the European farmer seems to have accomplished nearly the same type of miracle.

Yet the result might have been anticipated on the basis of the difficulties the Washington people had in the 1930's in discouraging farm production. The elaborate, expensive, and futile program of crop reduction bonuses and other devices, disguised or frank, to cut down crops either with bribes or punishments, made no visible dent in the statisitcs of the crops though the payments had to get larger and the coercion more evident.

Once the brakes were taken off, farm production soared.

The postwar problem is made more acute by existing price-support programs, written into the Second Stabilization Act of October, 1942, requiring the government to support farm prices at 90 per cent of parity or more, which comes to something round $1.50 for wheat and comparable prices for other crops, though wheat can be profitably produced in normal times in the right kind of country for considerably less than 50 cents a bushel.

Problem of Surplus

It appears fairly obvious that though the U. S. economy may avoid in the postwar period the problem of surplus in industrial areas and in urban manpower, it cannot hope to do so on the farms. One of the first developments is likely to be the abandonment of OPA rationing of foods except for sugar, dairy products, and a few special items.

Washington officials are already reported laying plans for a return to the old formulas of paying or forcing the farmer to curb his crops. This will be doubly difficult in view of the moral commitment of Congress to support farm prices for two years after the war is over. Tricky and complicated formulas would again have to be devised to pay the farmer to produce "so much but no more."

These methods of solving the problem of "too many farmers" seem likely to prove even less satisfactory when the problem reappears after the war. American farming is a large-scale mechanized industry, as is Russian farming today. The war is likely to contribute greatly to its efficiency and lowered costs in manpower. The only way to take up the farmers thus "technologically unemployed" is to create a permanent sellers' market for labor in the towns and cities.

And if Congress thinks, as it appears to think, that $1.50 is a fair price for wheat, then that standard of value, in lieu of $35 an ounce for gold, offers a clue to the potentialities in the credit structure of the future, for it can be expanded up to the point where it produces so many jobs as to end the problem of "too many farmers," without threatening the standard of value.

(Concluded)

Urges Farm-Labor Co-operative Action

NEW YORK (AP)—Closer co-operation on the part of farmers with both industry and labor to solve any postwar problems of agricultural surpluses and food-price conflicts was advocated today at a meeting of the northeastern division of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Carleton Pickett, federation organization director of the Massachusetts State Farm Bureau, said that while "there never should be a labor-farmer coalition, . . . it is imperative that as organized farmers we assure organized labor of full employment at good wages."

Farmer-labor co-operative action, he said, was superior in effect to either labor strikes or the farm bloc.

Mr. Pickett and Donald Kirkpatrick, federation counsel, urged the organization to support the amendment to the Wagner Act which would extend social security to farm and domestic employees and to self-employed persons.

Firestone to Construct New Tire Plant in Iowa

AKRON, Ohio (AP)—Contracts for the new $4,750,000 government-owned tire plant to be operated by the Firestone Tire and Rubber Co. at Des Moines, Iowa, already have been placed and construction will get under way immediately, John W. Thomas, company chief executive, announced here.

Production of heavy-duty military tires will be the prime operation of the plant which will have a floor space of 200,000 square feet, Mr. Thomas said. Buildings will cost approximately $1,750,000 and machinery and other equipment $3,000,000, the Defense Plant Corporation announced earlier.

Eccles Urges U. S. Guarantee Business Loans

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 (AP)—Legislation to create a government guarantee system for business loans, looking toward expansion of private enterprise in the post-war era, was proposed today by Chairman Marriner S. Eccles of the Federal Reserve system.

Such a program would extend into the reconversion period the "V Loan" system which has been used in financing war production.

"The guaranteeing of such loans by the reserve banks," Mr. Eccles told the House Banking Committee, "would not be competitive with the private banking system. A borrower would be expected to apply for such a loan through his usual banking connection. The bank would in turn make application to the Federal Reserve bank of its district for the guarantee.

"It is contemplated that the guarantees by the reserve banks under this authority would not exceed 90 per cent of the amount of the credit, since any enterprise which has reasonable prospects of successful operation should be able to obtain financing in which its bank assumes at least 10 per cent of the risk under the loan."

Such guarantees, under legislation proposed by Eccles, would be available for any types of loans made by financing institutions to business and industry, on a short term or long term basis and to provide either working capital or facilities.

The reserve bank chairman told the committee:

"Numerous enterprises will not be able to resume peacetime operation without financial assistance, in many cases beyond that available from private sources upon terms which will meet the borrower's requirements. . . .

"Some contractors, in order to avail themselves of a favorable opportunity for purchasing government-owned facilities and inventory, may require a larger amount of credit than can be obtained upon terms customarily granted by banks. Such situations may occur before settlement of cancelled contracts as well as thereafter."

Eccles said the Federal Reserve system now is in position to guarantee such loans up to $500,000,000, without any new appropriation from Congress.

Pipeline Shipments Of Oil to East At New High, Says PAW

WASHINGTON (AP)—Shipments of petroleum to the East Coast by pipeline reached an all-time high during the week ended Aug. 5 when deliveries averaged 715,222 barrels a day, the Petroleum Administration for War reported.

Previously the record was 709,075 barrels daily, set during the week ended July 15.

PAW also reported that during the week of Aug. 5 the Texas Pipeline Company's 34-mile 6-inch products pipeline from Lockport, Ill., to East Chicago, Ind., began operations at the rate of 18,500 barrels daily. The first delivery of gasoline reached the eastern terminus on August 4.

Three days later, construction work on Pan American's 36-mile 8-inch crude line from the Willamar Oil Field to Port Isabel, Texas, was completed, PAW said, adding that operation of the line will start after testing.

The agency said that the Yale oil pipe lines project, calling for construction of 80 miles of 6- and 8-inch crude oil pipe lines, is nearing completion and probably will begin operating this month. The line will connect the Elk Basin, Wyo., oil field with refineries at Laurel and Billings, Mont.

New 'Bead' Catalyst Plant in Operation

PAULSBORO, N. J. (AP) — Socony-Vacuum Oil Co. has just put into operation the first refinery east of the Rocky Mountains to use the "magic bead" catalyst in manufacturing high octane gasoline for Allied Air Forces, Wilbur F. Burt, director and chairman of the manufacturing committee, announced.

Mr. Burt said the new unit, the last on Socony-Vacuum's war building program, would turn out thousands of barrels of aviation gasoline daily with a rating of "100 octane plus."

Mr. Burt said the company had spent more than $100 million since 1938 in building new refinery equipment for itself and affiliated companies.

Continental Industries Buys Braeburn Alloy Steel

NEW YORK (AP)—Continental Industries, Inc., an investment and management concern, announced purchase of all the stock of the Braeburn Alloy Steel Corp., lifting to seven the number of businesses Continental has bought.

Chester Bolles, chairman of Continental, said the management of the Braeburn company, which makes tool steel at Braeburn, Pa., would remain intact with F. H. McGraw, Jr., chief executive in charge of manufacturing operations and sales.

Jamaican Banana Crop Loss

KINGSTON, Jamaica (AP)—The banana crop on Jamaica has been almost completely destroyed and great loss has been suffered in coconut and other food crops in the hurricane which devastated the island during the week-end.

Airline Official

Terrell C. Drinkwater

Elected vice-president in charge of route development of American Airlines, Inc., succeeding the late Hollis R. Thompson. Mr. Drinkwater, who recently announced his resignation as executive vice-president and general manager of Continental Air Lines, will assume his new position Sept. 1.

Exchange Inquiry Into Low-Priced Stock Sales Begun

NEW YORK, Aug. 23 (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange disclosed today that an investigation of recent market transactions in several low-priced automobile shares listed on the exchange is under way.

The exchange, at the request of the Securities and Exchange Commission, has sent a questionnaire to member firms asking detailed information as to orders executed in the affected stocks. The exchange also asked its members for copies of any published comment which emanated from their offices relating to the shares.

The required information on daily trading involves the stocks of Graham-Paige Motors, Hayes Manufacturing, Hudson Motor Car, Hupp Motor Car and Willys-Overland and covers the 12-week period May 22 to Aug. 12.

The exchange itself is conducting its own inquiry into transactions in certain low priced motor issues which had attracted attention by reasons of sharp advances and big trading volumes.

Emil Schram, exchange president, in a statement issued last week, cautioned members against permitting their facilities to be used for the dissemination of unverified reports and rumors calculated to inspire speculative interest in securities.

WFA to Increase Dried Egg Purchases

WASHINGTON (AP)—Seeking to Bolster the unstable egg market, the War Food Administratioon announced that it will purchase additional amounts of dried whole eggs manufactured during September, to fill new Lend-Lease requirements.

The WFA did not designate the destination of the eggs but trade sources said they will go to Russia.

For the month of September egg driers may offer dried whole eggs through the WFA to 100 per cent of their plant capacity. Driers offering such powdered eggs must certify that their product was made from fresh shell eggs purchased on the current market for drying, and at prices in line with government support prices.

This purchase program is in addition to one already in effect under which the WFA has offered to purchase up to 50 per cent of driers' capacity, for the months September through January. Offerings of powdered eggs under the September-January program may be manufactured from driers' backlog of shell and frozen eggs purchased last spring when egg production was at its peak.

Willys-Overland Plans Postwar Jeep

NEW YORK (AP) — American Central Manufacturing Corp. of Connersville, Ind., has entered into a contract to build postwar model jeep bodies for Willys-Overland of Toledo, Saunders P. Jones, American Central president, announced.

Mr. Jones said production of the first 25,000 bodies designed for farm and general use, would start as soon as the War Production Board releases the necessary material.

In the meantime, he said, the American Central company will continue to build regular jeep bodies for both Willys-Overland and the Ford Motor Company.

WPB Asks Draft Deferment For 463 Steel Workers

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board has recommended that individual draft boards defer 463 men under 26 years of age in steel production.

The men were selected from a list of 500 submitted to WPB by producers of coke, pig iron, steel ingots, semi-finished and finished steel. Each company had been directed to list not more than 8 per cent of its draft-eligible employees under 26.

Prior to this action, WPB said, most workers under 26 in the steel industry had been taken into the armed forces.

Stresses Needs For Prosperity Of Agriculture

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 (AP)—Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard said today that full industrial employment, supplementary steps to increase consumption by low-income groups and expanding world trade are essential conditions for a prosperous post-war agriculture.

Without these conditions, he added, the "best farm policies and programs that could be devised would be more pain-killers than cures."

In a statement before the special House committee on postwar economic policy and planning, Mr. Wickard said agriculture faces many difficult problems, chief of which would be finding markets for its "tremendous productive capacity."

Need for Foreign Outlets

"If we fall very short of putting to use all that our farmers are able to turn out, the prospects for agriculture, and indeed for our whole national economy, are dark," he declared.

Emphasizing the need for foreign outlets, the Secretary nevertheless expressed opposition to "indiscriminate dumping" of surpluses because, he said, such measures soon would lead to retaliation and to new and more restrictive trade barriers.

Mr. Wickard advocated, instead, international commodity agreements designed to stabilize markets and prices by eliminating cut-throat competition.

He expressed the belief that government programs to increase consumption of food and clothing along the lines of the prewar food stamp plan would be needed in postwar years even under conditions of full employment.

Outlines Policy Aims

"Under present income patterns," he said, "even full employment would fail to give millions of families the buying power to purchase enough of these commodities."

Mr. Wickard outlined what he said should be "dominant aims" of future farm policies: full production at maximum efficiency, equal living standards for farm and city families, equal protection for all types of farmers, soil conservation and improvement, conservation and improvement of forest resources, encouragement of the family sized farm, retirement of submarginal land and reclamation and cultivation of potentially good farm land, and improvement in the marketing of products.

He cautioned against "any belief that there can be any sizable back-to-the-land movement" after the war.

Power Production Shows Further Rise

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power output for the week ended Aug. 19 amounted to 4,451,076,000 kilowatt-hours against 4,415,368,000 in the previous week and 4,264,824,000 in the same period last year, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

The week's power consumption in the New England district was 3.5 per cent above that of the 1943 week, mid-Atlantic down 1.5 per cent, Central Industrial up 5.1, West Central up 5.2, Southern States up 7.1, Rocky Mountain down 3.9, Pacific Coast up 11.9.

CLASSIFIED

ACCOUNTANTS WANTED

Accountant, exam. books, small busi., N.Y.C. periodically, prep. tax returns annually. Write Box H-19, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N.Y.C.

ANTIQUES

VISITORS TO BOSTON—SEE OUR Most Unusual Collection of Fine Porcelains and China Windsor Art Galleries, 68 Arlington St., Boston

FOR SALE—I would like to get in contact with an interior decorator. Address E. S. F., Jaffrey, N. H.

ANTIQUES WANTED

CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY POSTAR, 50 Market Street, Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7000.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

PACKARD De Luxe Limousine for all occasions; reason. rates; insured; owner-driver; best refs. BACHMAN, Brooklyn, N. Y. Ing 2-2286

TAXI THE DELUXE WAY
BOSTON CAB KEN. 5010

BEAUTY SHOPS

JIMMY — HAIRDRESSER
Permanents $5 to $7.50. Hours 10-7. Lo. 5-3511
33 W. 42 Bet. 5th and 6th, N. Y. C., Rm. 1019

CLOTHING

ONE STORE. WE BUY USED CLOTHING, BRIC-A-BRAC, JEWELRY AND SILVER. 1109 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. TRO. 0302

FURNITURE WANTED

WANTED—By private party, twin bedroom suite, knechole desk, breakfast set, spinet piano, occasional chair. Cash. Must be A-1. Tel. Lex. 4302 (Mass.).

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5073

WE BUY all kinds of household furniture and dishes. BRESLAU FURNITURE COMPANY 109 Warren Street, Boston. Hig. 1618.

JEWELERS

BEADS EXPERTLY RESTRUNG
WIDMER, of 31 WEST STREET, BOSTON

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON. 333 Washington St., Boston

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE $5 and up (using old ticking). Box springs repaired. Prompt service. Phone Com. 3821. New Custom-made Mattresses $24.50 up. WELLS & CO., 383 Boylston Street, Boston

PAINTING AND DECORATING

Painting, Papering ARNold 2563
EDWARD PARKER (Mass.)

DO YOU NEED JOB—HELP—HOME MOVER—FURNITURE REPAIR SERVICE? USE THE MONITOR CLASSIFIED

CLASSIFIED

DO YOU WANT TO BUY—SELL—RENT EXCHANGE OR SERVE? ADVERTISE IN THE MONITOR CLASSIFIED

HELP WANTED—MEN HELP WANTED—MEN

DRAFTSMEN
for Important War Work

- PIPING DRAFTSMEN, with experience in process piping.
- STRUCTURAL DRAFTSMEN, with experience in steel and reinforced concrete.
- DRAFTSMEN ON PRESSURE VESSELS, familiar with various codes.

Only qualified men considered

E. B. BADGER & SONS CO.
75 PITTS STREET, BOSTON

Metallurgical Trainee
Excellent opportunity in essential profession. College education desirable but not necessary.
THE MURRAY CO.
27 Damrell St., So. Boston, Mass.

A Man Who Can and Will do everything necessary in small weekly-job shop. Permanent position to right type man. Open Sept. 1. The Guide, Washington 16, D. C.

WANTED—Shipping clerk for large department store. Write Box 1303, Charleston 27, W. Va.

HELP WANTED

POSITIONS OPEN for BOYS and GIRLS
EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES
in the
EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT
of
The Christian Science Monitor
Apply One, Norway Street, Personnel Office

ACADEMIC Head Teacher for small school near New York. Duties include classes in American History and Civics. Write Box H-17, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

WANTED—All round presser, male or female; union wages. TAUNT'S CLEANERS, 811 S. Gaffey, San Pedro, Calif.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WAITRESSES FOR 2 MONTHS
Small country inn, mid-Mass. hills; sisters or friends; only refined girls desired. Box L-23, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—Attractive young lady with good education and pleasing personality to train as minor executive in motion picture theater starting as cashier. Apply TELEPIX CINEMA, Park Square Building, Boston, after

Snead's Total Can Be Passed By Golf Stars

CHICAGO, Aug. 23 (AP)—That all-time record take of $19,600 by Slammin' Sammy Snead along professional golf's money circuit in 1938 may be topped in the 72-hole All-American open starting tomorrow at Tam O'Shanter.

Three favorites in George S. May's golf extravaganza—Harold (Jug) McSpaden, the defending champion and top money winner of 1944; Byron Nelson, and Sammy Byrd—are within striking distance of the long-hitting Snead's financial success of six years ago.

"Jug," the smooth-swinging Philadelphia pro, has collected $21,600 in War Bonds this season—good for $16,200 cash on the line if he cares to make the transfer.

Nelson $600 Behind

Nelson, a hot choice for the 1944 Tam O'Shanter crown which carries $10,100 (cash value) in first prize money—richest purse in golf history—is only $600 behind his rival, McSpaden, for their links income this year.

Byrd, the tremendous hitter who deserted professional baseball for golf and has picked up bonds with a cash value of $10,500 this season, must win the open here to pass Slammin' Sammy, now in the Navy, but those "Gold Dust Twins"—McSpaden and Nelson—could pass Snead by taking the $2,750 cash third prize.

The three big money winners were idle today except for practice shots as approximately 150 non-exempt professionals battled through 18 holes for 40 places open in the 72-hold championship engagement. All money winners here in 1943, former P. G. A. and U. S. open champions and various members of the armed services were not requested to participate in the professional qualifying test.

The amateurs and the ladies—also involved in 72-hole medal play activity starting tomorrow—finished their qualifying business yesterday.

Paced by Furgol

The simon pures, paced by the sizzling five-under-par 67 scored by Ed Furgol, Detroit's public links' star, had to do 75 or better to pass their tests. Twenty-six amateurs, including defending champion Dale Morey of Martinsville, Ind., and former national title-holder Charles (Chick) Evans of Chicago, will be in the amateur field.

Eighteen-year-old Polly Riley of Fort Worth, Texas, led the women qualifiers with a 79, one stroke better than Georgia Tainter of Fargo, N. D. Lieut. Patty Berg of the Marines, the 1943 winner, and six other players did not have to compete for positions in the field of 24 shooters.

Major League Leaders

By the Associated Press

American League

Batting—Doerr, Boston, .325.
Runs—Doerr, Boston, 91.
Runs Batted In—Stephens, St. Louis, 85.
Hits—Stirnweiss, New York, 150.
Doubles—Fox, Boston, 32.
Triples—Lindell and Stirnweiss, New York, 11.
Home Runs—Doerr and Johnson, Boston and Stephens, St. Louis, 15.
Stolen Bases—Stirnweiss, New York, 38.
Pitching—Hughson, Boston, 18-5, .783.

National League

Batting—Walker, Brooklyn, .358.
Runs—Musial, St. Louis, 95.
Runs Batted In—Nicholson, Chicago, 92.
Hits—Musial, St. Louis, 164.
Doubles—Musial, St. Louis, 43.
Triples—Barrett, Pittsburgh, 18.
Home Runs—Nicholson, Chicago, 27.
Stolen Bases—Barrett, Pittsburgh, 22.
Pitching—Wilks, St. Louis, 12-1, .923.

Former Shamrock Grid Star Thinks Yanks Will Be O. K.

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If the Boston Yanks need any encouragement as they head for their first National Pro Football League season, they can have it from husky Hank Soar, who used to be a pretty fancy stepper in pro grid ranks himself.

Hank is the former star of the Boston Shamrocks, vintage of the middle thirties, who departed to spend seven fruitful years with the New York Giants. Now a corporal in the Army—he's been in for 14 months—Hank expects soon to depart for overseas duty.

Fair-Looking Squad

On leave from his present station in Greenville, Pa., Hank came up yesterday from his home in Pawtucket to watch Ted Collins' Yanks practice at Dean Academy in Franklin, and encouragingly enough he pronounced himself pleasantly surprised at the size, condition, and potential ability of Herb Kopf's outfit.

Fully aware of Herb's problem of getting enough men to field a team in these times, never mind their being stars, Soar declared, "That's a pretty fair looking squad, and I think it is going to do all right. Of course it won't set the league afire right off, but the boys should win two or three games. That alone would make their first season a success."

Hank, an all-around backfield ace who contributed many thrills to the Boston sports scene during the brief time the Shamrocks played here, is particularly interested in the fate of the Yanks, for he gave the impression that some day he might like to play here again. As is well known, pro football has never gone well here, the Shamrocks fading out after a brief flurry, and then George Marshall taking his Redskins to Washington after mismanaging them at Fenway Park.

Boston Is Ready

"Boston is ready for big-time football," Soar said, "and I think the Yanks will go. They've got some good boys—George Cafego, Dave Smukler, Keith Ranspot, Bob Davis, and Dick Harrison—and if they can put on a pleasing offense, the fans will go for it. Let them win a few games, keep the scores within reason in the ones they lose, and give the fans something to talk about when they leave the park, and everything should be all right."

Talking about the league in general, Hank declared that although many stars have been taken by the armed services, the circuit will still be tough. "I look for Washington to win the championship this year," he went on, "especially with Sammy Baugh under the center again in the T formation. But watch out for the Cardinal-Pittsburgh combination. That merger will be dangerous, for the Cards had the backs and the Steelers had the linemen."

Pass Defense Stressed

Meanwhile Coach Kopf was driving his charges hard. He, along with Tillie Manton, was paying particular attention to the backs, while Johnny Dell Isola put the linemen through their paces. Yesterday afternoon's session for the backs consisted of a drill in pass defense, a half-hour's signal drill, and a final half-hour of scrimmage.

So far the boys have been given about 20 plays, including some from both the QT formation and double wing. Herb has made no effort to pick a first team yet, and does not plan to do so until early next week.

Yesterday two new linemen reported at the Dean Academy camp, Bill Lajousky and Ed McGee. Lajousky is a 210-pound guard from Worcester who played with the Pittsburgh Steelers after leaving Catholic University. McGee was an outstanding lineman at Temple through 1939 and then played for one year with the New York Giants.

Red Sox Get Southpaw Aid By Purchase

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Although it probably will turn out to be too little too late, the Red Sox have purchased southpaw Clem Dreisewerd from the Sacramento Club of the Pacific Coast League. The guessing is that Tom Yawkey wrote a check in the vicinity of $30,000 for the man who is called the top-ranking pitcher of minor league baseball.

Dreisewerd, who at 28 certainly has been around long enough to know how to pitch, is expected to join the Red Sox immediately, which could mean at Philadelphia over the week end. He comes at a time when Joe Cronin decided to give up on another left-hander, Oscar Judd, at least for 1944. Judd's name has been put on the voluntary retired list.

Should Help

Being a southpaw, Dreisewerd will fill a season-long want of the Red Sox. He should be a big help as the locals try to hold off the Yankees and Tigers and finish second in the American League. There is hope, of course, among the more faithful Fenway rooters that the fellow will enable Joe Cronin to catch the Browns.

Dreisewerd's history is not available at the moment, but it is known that he has kicked around in the Cardinal organization for several years. It has been written that he lacks a fast ball, which could be the reason he never made the Cardinal varsity. However, having won 20 games on the West Coast, he attracted considerable attention this year. Big league scouts have been on his trail for some time.

One of the reasons Dreisewerd makes a good story is that he won only one game during the first month of the Pacific Coast League campaign. That should give you an idea of the brand of ball he has pitched for the last three months.

Sox On Road

Meanwhile, having dropped the Cleveland final, 5-3, and stayed 4½ games to the rear of the Browns, who last night lost another to the Senators, the Red Sox today were either en route to New York or getting ready to head in that direction. The players who are going to Fort Monmouth, N. J., for that exhibition game tomorrow left Back Bay on an 11 o'clock train this morning. Housed at the Commodore in New York, they will go by special bus to Fort Monmouth tomorrow morning. The rest of the club leave Boston tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock and go directly to Philadelphia.

There isn't much you can say about the final with Cleveland, except that wild and ineffective pitching cost Cronin another grand chance to gain on the Browns, who are having their worst slump of the season. Emmett O'Neill passed seven batters and Pinky Woods added two more when he arrived on the scene.

* * *

Briefs . . . The home-coming Braves tomorrow open a busy week end with the Phillies, who in sixth place today were a game up on the locals . . . The approaching series calls for singles tomorrow and Friday and doubleheaders Saturday and Sunday . . . The Braves dropped a pair at St. Louis yesterday, 7-4 and 2-1, the latter being a one-hitter by Max Lanier . . . Butch Nieman's scratch single through Whitey Kurowski cheated Lanier of a no-hitter.

* * *

The Pirates are starting a little late to make trouble for the Cardinals . . . Frankie Frisch has won 17 of his most recent 18 starts . . . The Browns closed their Eastern tour by dropping three out of four at both Philadelphia and Washington . . . But nobody seems particularly interested in catching them . . . With Hal Wagner going into the Navy on Aug. 28, Roy Partee expecting a call in mid-September and Bill Conroy also waiting for a whistle from Uncle Sam, it looks as though Mike Ryba will do the Red Sox catching in the West.

National League

Games Behind		Won	Lost	Pct.
	St. Louis	86	29	.748
17	Pittsburgh	69	46	.600
20½	Cincinnati	63	49	.578
33	Chicago	51	60	.459
34½	New York	53	35	.449
39½	Philadelphia	45	67	.402
40½	Boston	46	70	.397
43	Brooklyn	45	74	.378

Results Aug. 22
St. Louis 7, Boston 4.
St. Louis 2, Boston 1.
New York 9, Chicago 8.
Pittsburgh 7, Brooklyn 5.
Philadelphia 4, Cincinnati 2.
Cincinnati 5, Philadelphia 1.

American League

Games Behind		Won	Lost	Pct.
	St. Louis	69	51	.575
4½	Boston	64	55	.538
8½	New York	62	55	.530
6	Detroit	62	56	.525
12½	Chicago	56	63	.471
13	Cleveland	57	65	.467
13	Philadelphia	57	65	.467
18½	Washington	50	69	.420

Results Aug. 22
Cleveland 5, Boston 3.
Philadelphia 5, Chicago 1.
Washington 3, St. Louis 0.
New York 9, Detroit 7.

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	W	L		W	L
Ryba	10	5	Woods	2	7
Cecil	2	1	Judd	1	1
Barrett	7	4	Terry	5	8
Bowman	9	6	Hausmann	4	7
O'Neill	6	7			

Braves

	W	L		W	L
Rich	1	0	Barrett	7	14
Andrews	12	11	Javery	5	16
Hutchinson	7	6	Hutchings	0	2
Tobin	13	15	MacPherson	0	0

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, Aug. 23 (AP)—One southeastern football coach claims his first task every morning is to "check the hotels to see who is in town and then try to keep players away from them." . . . That may be a slight exaggeration, but this corner's spy in that territory reports a lot of player snatching. . . . Unless the Yankees come through with a last-minute spurt, this season will be only the eighth in 24 years that no New York team has made the World Series grade. In that stretch 22 Gotham clubs have appeared in the Series. . . .

Bob Stedler, Buffalo, N. Y., Evening News: "All seven of the proposed new professional football leagues want to include Los Angeles as a member and all claim to have financial support. Are there that many movie stars willing to lose money so as to avoid paying taxes?"

* * *

What's this report that Fritz Crisler has picked Lieut. Commander Tony Hinkle as the coach to bring Michigan a Big Ten basketball title after the war? . . . Vanderbilt, the only Southeastern Conference College not playing formal football this fall, is considering another "informal" team, but only 17 boys answered the first call . . . After watching one inning of Ray Dumont's reverse-running ball game, Pete Reiser left with the remark: "In Brooklyn they do it for keeps. Here they're only kidding."

* * *

Ensign Bill Hulse, who runs miles, and Lieut. Bill Dickey, who hits 'em a mile, were to be graduated today from the Naval Indoctrination School at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. . . . Corp. Tony Samarzia, former Northwestern U. tackle who'll perform for the Second Army Air Force Super-Bombers this fall, is said to have considerable promise as an opera singer. Maybe he can relieve the coach of the blues-singing job . . . When Capt. Maurice "Clipper" Smith, ex-Villanova coach, took over as athletic officer at the Cherry Point, N. C., Marine Air Station recently, his first query was about football prospects. Technical Sergeant Big Jim McMurdo had the situation well in hand.

PGA Tournament May Be Switched To Medal Affair

SPOKANE, Wash., Aug. 23 (AP)—Has the annual National Professional Golfers' Association championship been held on a match-play basis for the last time? Will the pros switch their private links party—only members in good standing play in this big one—over to a 72-hole medal-play tournament, like the U. S. open?

The answers to these questions haven't been framed yet, but the answer may be "yes" when members of the P. G. A. Executive Committee get into their yearly huddle. There is one player in particular who would like to see match-play competition dumped out of the tournament.

His name is Byron Nelson and he's the man from Toledo, Ohio, who was beaten 1 up here a few days ago by Bob Hamilton, Evansville, Ind., in the 36-hole final of the 1944 championship. Nelson didn't air his opinion on the respective merits of match play and medal play publicly or loudly or bitterly. He merely confided: "Match play is not a true test of golf. I'm in favor of changing the championship to a medal play event."

He's not alone, either. You can write down the same sentiments for Craig Wood, U. S. open champion, and Ed Dudley, President of the P. G. A., and other top ranking golfers.

Nelson has a pretty good argument about match play not being a true test. The recent P. G. A. championship offers the illustration.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

Doerr	.325	Newsome	.258
Wagner	.323	Partee	.250
Fox	.313	Cronin	.249
Johnson	.312	McBride	.248
Tabor	.296	Culberson	.246
Bucher	.280	Conroy	.176
Finney	.271	Lake	.167
Metkovich	.258		

Braves

Holmes	.315	Wietelmann	.236
Macon	.256	Workman	.214
Wright	.282	Etchison	.208
Kluttz	.275	Huston	.200
Nieman	.271	Hofferth	.196
Masi	.263	Drews	.156
Phillips	.256		

BRAVES FIELD
Tomorrow at 3:00 P. M.
BRAVES vs. PHILADELPHIA
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Hub 2195
and Braves Field Bis 9000

United Nation Food Charter Seeks Better Living Standard

Continued from Page 1

ters of education last April. Eight have approved it. It has not yet been presented to the United States Congress.

Four-power security talks, just begun at Dumbarton Oaks, have not given an official name to the organization being planned.

Four Major Purposes

According to L. B. Pearson, Canadian Chairman of the Interim Food Commission, FAO grew out of international recognition that "hunger is a menace to peace, security and human welfare and that modern scientific knowledge has made such sufferings unnecessary and intolerable."

Its purposes, as described in its constitution preamble, are: (1) To raise the levels of nutrition and standards of living among the peoples of the world; (2) to secure improvements in the efficiency of the production and distribution of all food and agricultural products; (3) to better the condition of rural populations; and (4) to contribute by these means toward an expanding world economy.

FAO will be governed by a general conference to meet at least once a year, with each member nation having one representative and one vote.

The Constitution provides for an executive committee of nine to 15 members and for standing advisory committees in major fields of the organization's work. The administration will consist of a director-general and an international staff selected for technical competence in various branches of work.

Temporary headquarters of FAO are in Washington, but permanent headquarters will be decided on by the conference. Regional offices may be established in various parts of the world.

Technical Assistance

Among FAO's activities will be the collection and distribution of information on nutrition, food and agriculture, promotion of research, conservation, improvement of processing, marketing and distribution methods, adoption of credit policies, and other agricultural commodity arrangements.

The organization will furnish technical assistance to governments, organize missions, and take other action appropriate to implement the purposes set forth in the preamble.

FAO's budget has been estimated at $5,000,000 a year for the first five years, with half the amount needed the first year. It has been recommended that the United States bear 25 per cent of the cost of the first year's budget of $2,500,000, the United Kingdom 15 per cent, the U. S. S. R. 8 per cent, China 6½ per cent, and other countries smaller proportions down to .05 per cent.

Mr. Pearson, who led the year's work on the proposed constitution, hailed FAO today as a "permanent embodiment of the new kind of international co-operation which men and women all over the world have hoped would be born from the suffering and sacrifice of this war.

Aid of Purchasing Power

"As its name implies," Mr. Pearson said, "it is a union of nations working together to meet the needs of mankind for the products of the soil and the sea—for food and clothing and shelter and a decent livelihood.

"From the economic standpoint," he said, "the low average purchasing power of the two thirds of the world's people who live on the land is the greatest single drag on the world economy. Any widespread increase in the average purchasing power of the farm families of the world would be enormously stimulating to world markets for many different kinds of products.

"Similarly, any rise in the average nutritional levels of the men, women and children in our cities and on our farms would be reflected in better health, longer life, greater working capacity and a better chance for individual success and happiness.

"These fundamentals make for lasting peace among nations fully as much as any political arrangements that can be devised. Without them—without a successful working economy in which the average man has a chance for happiness—the best political arrangements are likely to crack. This is the premise on which FAO will operate."

U. S. Files Antitrust Suit Against Nation's Railroads

Continued from Page 1

would be required to prepare the case.

He told newsmen that the Justice Department is conducting an investigation of southern railroads to determine whether there has been collusive action in that region in the fixing of freight rates. He said the inquiry has developed no evidence of a commission plan similar to that mentioned in the Lincoln suit.

Mr. Berge reported that the 39-page Lincoln complaint makes these charges:

"It is alleged that by collusive and illegal action, the defendants have maintained freight rates for the western part of the United States which are higher than those fixed by the defendants for shippers in the East and this inequality has deprived the West of the advantage of low competitive rates and has operated as a detriment to its economic development.

"It is alleged that the conspiracy by the defendants has stifled the utilization of improved technology, that the defendants have retarded the introduction of radio equipment on trains, delayed the installation of air conditioning equipment and prevented the construction of essential spur tracks and loading sheds.

Deliveries Delayed?

"It is alleged that the defendants have deliberately delayed the delivery of perishable products, that they have collusively refused to permit the reduction of rates by certain railroads for the relief of drought-stricken areas, despite the fact that such reductions were requested by officials of the United States Government.

"It is alleged that the defendants, by conspiring with the major oil companies owning and operating common carrier pipelines, have fixed arbitrary and noncompetitive rates for the transportation by rail and pipeline of petroleum and petroleum products and that thus the advantage of low-cost shipment by pipe line was denied to the West.

"It is alleged that the defendants have conspired with motor carriers and water carriers to bring motor and water carrier rates up to the higher rail level.

"It is alleged that the defendants have established an organization called the Highway Department within the Western Association of Railway Executives, that the declared purpose of the Highway Department is to retard the development and growth of the trucking industry, particularly in the long-haul field, in the western part of the United States, and that this has been and is being accomplished by various methods, including concerted action by the railroads to cause the enactment of state laws restricting the development of the trucking industry.

"It is alleged that the defendant railroads entered into an agreement, called the Western Agreement, which established the Office of Western Commissioner, that the Commissioner acted as the arbiter in matters relating to transportation rates and services in the western part of the United States, and that his activities were subject to review only by a committee of directors, established by the Western Agreement.

Financial Control

"It is alleged that the defendant, J. P. Morgan and Company, Incorporated, Kuhn, Loeb and Company, and their affiliates have for many years controlled and still control substantially all the financial operations and security issues of the defendant railroads, that these banking firms have similar control in relation to many eastern railroads as well as substantial financial interests in numerous large industrial concerns in the East.

"It is further alleged that defendant J. P. Morgan & Company, Incorporated, and its predecessor, in fact participated in the organization of the Association of American Railroads, that these banking firms are represented on the Committee of Directors established by the Western Agreement and have taken part in the collusive fixing of noncompetitive rates, and that they have collaborated through their representatives on the Committee of Directors to coerce officials and defendant railroads from reducing rates and improving services and facilities of the western railroads."

British Parents Asking for Return Of Children Sent to U. S. for Safety

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 — Some British parents of children brought to the United States for safety in 1940 are so confident that the current robot bombing of Southern England will soon be brought under control and are so eager to see their children that they are asking for their return, according to the United States Committee for the Care of European Children.

Already, since the robot bombing began on June 17, approximately 30 boys and girls have been returned at their parents' request in addition to boys now approaching military age and are going back to serve in the British armed forces.

It was exactly four years ago today that the first group of British children arrived here aboard the steamship Samaria to live in American homes for the duration. The first group of 138 boys and girls was followed four days later by 84 more. By Oct. 3, 1940, a total of 870 children had reached the United States under the responsibility of the United States Committee.

There were 439 girls and 431 boys brought to the United States, the majority under 11 years old. The children went to live in 21 states, with the largest number of them living in homes in New York, Massachusetts, Ohio, and Connecticut.

Of the 870 children originally sent to America from England, 610 are still in this country. To date 147 boys and 113 girls have returned home. Most of the boys hope to join the Royal Air Force, with the Royal Navy running a close second, while many of the girls look forward to service with the women's Auxiliary Air Force.

Senators See U. S. in Major World Air Role

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 (AP)—Senators studying postwar aviation have told President Roosevelt that 75 per cent of postwar international air travel is expected to originate in this country and that the United States "would seem to be entitled to expect a position of pre-eminence in international air operation."

The statement came from Chairman Josiah Bailey (D) of North Carolina, of the Senate Commerce Committee, and Chairman Bennett Clark (D) of Missouri, of an aviation subcommittee, in a letter to the Chief Executive Saturday, Aug. 19. Senator Owen Brewster (R) of Maine, a Committee member, made it public today.

The letter cited numerous problems confronting the development of a postwar policy and program for international aviation but offered no suggestions for their solution.

Policies should be adopted, Senator Bailey and Senator Clark asserted, "which will best assure the United States retaining the position of leadership in international air transport, to which its resources and geographical situation entitle it."

They observed that 500 applications are pending with the Civil Aeronautics Board for authority to operate domestic airlines and about 100 for international or overseas routes.

One major decision to be made, the Senators said, is whether this country should have a number of American flag airlines operating abroad or concentrate American operations under a single system in which all transportation interests would participate.

"In these decisions," Senator Bailey and Senator Clark asserted, "the advantage of any one airline or group of airlines must be subordinated to the paramount national interest."

Service Net Event

NEW YORK, Aug. 23 (AP)—Lieut. Gilbert Hunt and Pfc. David Freeman are the newest entrants in the national tennis tournament to be decided at the West Side Club, Forest Hills, Aug. 30 to Sept. 4 from among the ranks of service-men-athletes.

Lieut. Don McNeill, national champion in 1940, already has announced he will play.

New Jersey

ATLANTIC CITY

Our Book Dept.

Has just received permission to send books to our service people who are prisoners of war. The selection must comply with the Government regulations and all rules strictly obeyed. Postage free. One 5-lb. package may be sent every thirty days.

M. E. BLATT CO.—Street Floor

ENGLEWOOD

Office Supplies
Stationery—Greeting Cards
United Typewriter Company
8 ENGLE STREET
Tel. Englewood 3-6063

JERSEY CITY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Journal Square 2-6914 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

George Fangmann, Inc.
Jersey City, N. J.
Koppers Coke
Coal—Fuel Oil
JOurnal Square 4-8111

HOLSTE-PLATT CO.
Certified
COAL and FUEL OIL
Also Genuine KOPPERS COKE
903 Newark Avenue, Jersey City
Tel. J. C. 2-1314 Tel. J. C. 2-1815

MAPLEWOOD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: So. Orange 2-6083. Hours: 9 to 11 a. m., except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
"The Home of Good Marketing"
WRIGHT'S SILVER CREAM
Headquarters for Products Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor
177 Maplewood Avenue SO. 2-4300

MILLBURN

The Candlelight Shop
Books—Gifts—Cards
MILL. 6-0677
318 MILLBURN AVENUE

MONTCLAIR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Phone Montclair 2-1280, 10 a. m.-12 m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GILLIS KING
Interiors — Antiques
20 Church Street Montclair
Montclair 2-5452

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR (Continued)

HENKE'S INC.
Jewelers—Silversmiths
SINCE 1889
Claridge Theatre Bldg. Montclair, N. J.

The Osborne & Marsellis Corporation
UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J.
General Electric Oil Burners
Coal—Oil—Building Materials
MONTCLAIR 2-4600

NEWARK

Hahne & Co.
Newark and Montclair, N. J.

ORANGE

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
Sold exclusively in Orange by
B. Grossman & Co.
$5 to $8.50
235 Main Street

PASSAIC

Meats and Poultry
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
The Best of Everything for the Table
ROSEMAWR FOOD SHOP
598 BROADWAY
PASSAIC, N. J.
PHONE PASSAIC 2-2232

PLAINFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: Plainfield 6-2206-J Hours: 9-10 A. M. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TEPPER'S
"A Safe Place to Shop"
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
FOR EVERY SEASON
FOR ALL THE FAMILY
Plainfield, N. J. Tel. Pl. 6-3100

FUEL OIL KOPPERS COKE
GEO. O. STEVENS COAL
TEL. PLAINFIELD 6-0642

Morecraft Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OILS
COKE
South Avenue, Dunellen, N. J.
Dunellen 2-6543
Plainfield 6-5950

RED BANK

SUPER CREAMY MILK in the modern CREAM TOP BOTTLE
The Cream Actually Whips
PURITAN MILK COMPANY
Upper Broad St. Call R. B. 684

RIDGEWOOD

Tetor & Schmults
Insurance—Every Kind, Everywhere
9 No. Broad St., Ridgewood, N. J.
Tel. Ridgewood 6-6300
AGENTS FOR
NORTHERN ASSURANCE CO., Ltd.
A National Advertiser in The Christian Science Monitor
Est. 1836 107 Years Ago

SUMMIT

Invite you to visit their Greenhouses and see their fine display of
Schweinfurth Blooming Plants and Cut Flowers
63 NO. VAN DIEN AVE. Tel. Ridge 6-4760

Rug Cleaning
Expert Repairing
Oriental and Broadloom Rugs For Sale
PERSIAN RUG CO.
364 Springfield Ave., Sum. 6-4023

Crossword Quiz Answers

C	A	R	R	O	L	L
	M		O	W	L	
M	O	U	S	E		G
I	S	L	E		B	E
G		A		S	E	E
	F	L	O	A	T	S
T	A	U		I	T	E
H	U	M	B	L	E	
A	S	E		O		T
I	T		B	R	O	W
S		B	A	S	S	O
	R	U	G		L	
B	A	S	S	O	O	N

23

RESTAURANTS

BOSTON

Enjoy
BREAKFAST—LUNCH
DINNER
at
ALBIANI
CAFETERIA
Fine Foods
at Lowest Prices
151 Huntington Avenue
Next to Mechanics Building
6 Other Cafeterias in Boston:
1533 Washington 632 Washington
704 Washington 1136 Washington
7 School St. 10 Scollay Sq.

LING NAN
American-Chinese Restaurant
Luncheons 45c up
Dinners 60c up
Sunday Dinners 60c
11 A.M. to 3 A.M.
183 Massachusetts Ave.
COM. 9808

Luncheon 11:30 to 4
The Country Plate
Dinner 5 to 8
195 Tremont St. Little Bldg.
Closed Sat. and Sun.

Lobster Claw
280 Huntington Ave.
Just Above Mass. Ave.
FINEST SEA FOOD AND LOBSTERS
Also Chicken and Steak Specials Daily

Walton's
20 Conveniently Located
RESTAURANTS
Over thirty-five years of constant unparalleled service with food of the highest standard.
Food that is really good, properly prepared to retain the necessary elements of food value.
Why Not Have the Best?

EMBASSY CAFETERIA
142 Mass. Avenue (near Fenway Theatre)
EXCELLENT FOOD
Luncheons from 25c Dinners from 35c

Brittany COFFEE SHOP
Colorful Gardens Open
LUNCHEON—DINNER DAILY
Closed Sunday until after Labor Day
222 Newbury Street COM. 5370

OLA NORWEGIAN RESTAURANT
14 Carver Street
Luncheons—Dinners
Smörgåsbord in our cool garden
OPEN SUNDAYS

A CORDIAL WELCOME
Awaits Visitors to
★ BOSTON ★
at the
KUM-UP-TU
"The Friendly Eating Place"
55 Falmouth Street at Clearway
Opposite The Christian Science Publishing Society
Luncheons and Dinners
at Popular Prices

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE PARK HOTEL
May we invite you to visit our pleasant dining rooms for lunch or dinner
Steinway and Solovox by
Dr. Earle W. Browne, nightly
LUNCH FROM 11:45-2:30 P. M.

NEW JERSEY

TEANECK

THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME
Hardware House Furnishings
WM. LUDEWIG
Paints Glass
319 QUEEN ANNE ROAD Teaneck 6-4091

DRY CLEANING RUGS CLEANED
Home Town Laundries, Inc.
Front Street Teaneck 6-8700
A Service to Meet Every Need

TRENTON

Fred'k. W DONNELLY & SON
OUTFITTERS · MEN · BOYS
35 EAST STATE ST

Hooper's
PAINTS
Framed Pictures Mirrors
Household Cleaning Needs
Visit Our Showroom
8-10 S. Warren St. Tel. 8228
Established 1854

WESTFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Tel. Westfield 2-4748-M. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Klinger's Market, Inc.
70 Elm Street, Westfield, N. J.
Meats, Groceries and Vegetables
Phones:
West. 2-4080—4081—4082—4083
PROMPT DELIVERY SERVICE

Stetson Hats Manhattan Shirts
JOHN FRANKS
Men's Apparel
Westfield and Plainfield, N. J.
Nunn-Bush Shoes
McGregor Sportswear

GARWOOD COAL CO., Inc.
Geo. M. Steuernagel M. W. Sargent
FUEL SERVICE
Yard and Office
517 NORTH AVE., GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2-2102
The Largest Drive-In Station in Town

SERVICENTER
INCORPORATED
EST 1919
Tel. Westfield 2-1020 443 North Ave.
Reese Brothers Owners "At the Plaza"

"BARON'S"
CENTRAL DRUG STORE
"The Rite-Rate Store"
COSMETICS OUR SPECIALTY
243 East Broad Street

WEST NEW YORK

DISTINCTIVE GIFTS
L. J. Rodd Jewelers
60th BERGENLINE AVENUE at 60th ST., WEST NEW YORK, N. J.

Pennsylvania

ALLENTOWN

Allentown's Busiest Clothing Store
BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER
Outfitters to Men and Boys
721 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

WETHERHOLD & METZGER
"THE STORE OF FAMOUS SHOES"
A SPECIALIST TAKES CARE OF YOUR SHOE TROUBLES
719 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Arnold's Bakery
Lehigh Valley's Leading Cake Bakery
637-639 N. Lumber St., Allentown, Pa.
Four Retail Stores for Your Convenience

ZIMMERMAN'S ROADSIDE MARKET
FANCY FRUITS and VEGETABLES
OUR SPECIALTY
1029 N. 7th Street Phone 2-4692

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6181
Thirty Years of BETTER DRY CLEANING

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
One of "Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

PENNSYLVANIA

BETHLEHEM

natalie nadele
550 Main Street
One of the City's Finer Shops.

ERIE

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 WEST 10TH
BACK TO SCHOOL OR COLLEGE
WE ARE READY!

Frost, Roscoll & Richardson Co.
Department Store Erie, Penn.
Catalina Swim Suits, Bestknit Sweaters, and Weatherbee Raincoats; Women's and Misses' sizes.

OLD YORK ROAD-Glenside

Established 1906
BRODY'S
GLENSIDE'S DEPARTMENT STORE
43 Easton Road, Glenside, Pa.
Open Evenings Phone Ogontz 486
Enna Jettick Shoes, Arrow Shirts, etc.

PHILADELPHIA

FRED J. COOPER
Jeweler by Estate
SYMBOLIC
of many years of happiness to come, is the fire that burns in the heart of a fine Diamond.
100 SO. 13TH ST., PHILADELPHIA 7
Certified Gemologist, Registered Jeweler, American Gem Society

COLD WAVE
More Beautiful
Lasts Longer
Also machine and machineless permanents
FRANK GITTLER
Room 707, Penfield Bldg. 1328 Chestnut St.
Pen 5519

Our Own Make Candies
Delicious Assortment of Chocolates and Bonbons
Malin-Hall
GRA 9261
510-512 SO. 52ND ST.

MEYERS DAIRIES
AMBLER, PA.
Milk from Montgomery County Farms

the STURGIS store
Greene Street and Chelten Avenue
Germantown, Phila. Germantown 4611
Women's Smart Accessories
Hosiery • Handbags
Handkerchiefs • Costume Jewelry
Umbrellas • Gloves, etc.

PITTSBURGH—East End

Flowers mean so much yet cost so little.
HIGHLAND FLORAL CO.
6010 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Montrose 2144

READING

Our Pastry Shop Is Famous for Its
CAKES—COOKIES
PIES—CUSTARDS
DANISH PASTRY
The CRYSTAL
RESTAURANT AND PASTRY SHOP
Established 1911
537-545 Penn Street
BUY WAR BONDS

Drink
St. LAWRENCE
Vitamin D MILK
PHONE 5241

ELVIN A. ADAMS
Famous Reading Anthracite
COAL
Temple, Pa. Phone 92016—Home 91319—Office

Bread Is Basic . . .
Start with
Maier's
ENRICHED WHITE BREAD
640 PARK AVENUE

Enjoy Delicious Meals at
POMEROY'S
Air-Cooled Restaurant

SCRANTON

LEWIS & REILLY, INC.
Always Busy
FOOTWEAR
112-116 WYOMING AVENUE

PENNSYLVANIA

SCRANTON
(Continued)

Quality Service Satisfaction
THE WULLERT MARKETS
Meats of Quality
1221 S. Webster Ave. Ph. 4-9101
802 Pittston Ave. Ph. 3-9302

THE Boston
Dial Scranton 8366
A complete and very modern cleaning and dyeing service
Furniture upholstered
Domestic and oriental rugs shampooed and repaired

Henry Kuck
ART STORE
226 ADAMS AVENUE
Window Shades and Picture Framing

SWARTHMORE

Complete Fuel Service
WILSON COAL & SUPPLY CO.
Wallingford, Pa. Sw. 0600, Media 0125

YES, ABBOTTS DE LUXE ICE CREAM Is Available in Limited Quantities
MICHAEL'S COLLEGE PHARMACY
ON THE CORNER

UPPER DARBY

Surefire choice for wearever glamour . . . this dashing reefer by Etta Gaynes! Double-breasted for drama . . . velvet trimmed for elegance. In a choice 100% wool or quality rayon. In black only. Sizes 9 to 17.

HOME OF FAMOUS BRANDS
Real Yours Fashionably Robin
64 South 69th Street

JUST ARRIVED...
GIRLS' and BOYS' LEGGING SUITS, SNOWSUITS and COATS . . . . AT TINY TOWNE
In unusual wool fabrics and colors with the usual TINY TOWNE Tailoring and Qualities, with zippers and inner linings.
We suggest an early shopping date!
Tiny Towne Children's Shop
74 So. 69th St. Boulevard 0996
Open Wed., Fri. and Sat. Evenings

MODERNIZE
Your Old DIAMOND RINGS

We Have a Large Selection of MOUNTINGS for any size stone.
GERLACH'S
6915 Market St. Blvd. 0415

FURS
Special for August
Blended Muskrat in all desirable shades.
BORYNACK'S
7030 Terminal Square Blvd. 1188

WATCH REPAIRING
BAKER'S
(Formerly Baker & Hamilton)
Watchmakers and Jewelers
Upper Darby's Finest Equipped Repair Shop
Open Friday and Saturday Evenings Until 10 O'clock
7001 Garrett Road Blvd. 4381
(Next to 69th St. Theatre)

WILKES-BARRE

WOODLAWN
HOMOGENIZED MILK
WOODLAWN FARM DAIRY
It's Great!

WILKINSBURG

CALDWELL & GRAHAM
Corner Penn Avenue and Wood Street
Now is the time to buy Blankets on the Club plan, 95c down $1.00 weekly

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Words of Current Interest

Anthropomorphic — *An'-thro-po-mor'-fik* (a and i short, first and second o's quick-long as in obey, third as in orb).

Beatific — *Be'-a-tif'-ik* (e long, a as in sofa, both i's short).

Bethesda (John 5:2) — *Beth-ez'-da* (first e quick-long as in event, second short, a as in sofa).

The Latin Bible, backed by a New Testament Greek manuscript, writes the name "Bethsaida," which Wycliffe (1380) copies. Tyndale (1534) changes to "Bethseda," which other early translators take up with until the King James group (1611), who transmute it, after a preferred manuscript, to "Bethesda." Torrey in The Four Gospels, always conservative when he can be, holds with King James. An American Translation has the strange spelling "Bethzatha," wherever it may come from.

Coexistent — *Ko'-eg-zis-tent* (o long, first e and the i short, second e clipped-short as in silent).

Things are coexistent that stand out to observation as contemporaneous with one another. The adjective possesses inherent verbal strength, and it stays in steady, though perhaps not very frequent, use down through years and periods from the seventeenth century.

Enoch (Gen. 5:23) — *E'-nuk* (e long, u clipped-short as in circus).

An American Translation, broadening the idea of "and he was not," reads, "and then he disappeared," which is about the same thing that the Septuagint Greek Version of Genesis and the Latin Bible make the Hebrew mean. Authorized is terser; and, in a word for word way, it is more exact as well.

Environments — *En-vi'-run-ments* (first e short, i long, u clipped-short as in circus, second e clipped-short as in silent).

The verb "environ," equivalent to "encircle," goes back to the fifteenth century. It appears to have come into English by way of French. Its etymology, however, is not convincingly explained. For the noun "environment" Webster's Synonyms gives "background," "setting," and "milieu" as parallels; notes that it comes in common use in English early in the nineteenth century; and that it takes on large application as Darwin's theories acquire popularity. A person's background, Synonyms observes, is something that remains, whereas his environment, referring to his surroundings and bringing-up, may be altered.

Illuming — *I-lum'-ing* (both i's short, u long as in cube). Oxford Dictionary wants as long a value of u for the vowel of the second syllable as serves in lute. That pronunciation seems to have majority approval.

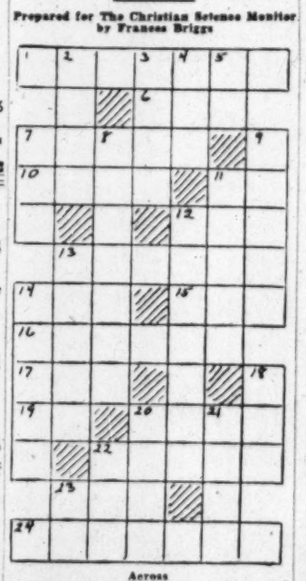
The verb "illume," shortened from "illumine," is traced by Oxford back to Shakespeare, though no farther. It extends the English vocabulary on the poetic and rhetorical side and is doubtless found serviceable because of its pleasant rhythmic quality. The shorter word becomes especially convenient in the participle form for speaking.

A Verse for Today . . .

The LORD *God is my strength, and he will make my feet like hinds' feet, and he will make me to walk upon mine high places.*—HAB. 3:19

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—Who wrote "Jabberwocky"?
6—Autum is an oak, owl, or oar—which?
7—Furry king of "Nutcracker" is what?
10—Small island.
11—Become.
12—What is the jurisdiction of a bishop?
13—What is the cork or quill used to support bait line and to indicate bite of fish (pl.)?
14—What Greek letter corresponds to English "o"?
15—Noun suffix.
16—What kind of pie would be eaten in humiliation?
17—Who is a feminine character in "Peer Gynt"?
19—Neuter pronoun.
20—The forehead is what?
22—Alexander Kipnis is what?
23—If someone sent you a Tekke, would it be a cap, bed, or rug?
24—Grandfather is represented by what musical instrument in "Peter and the Wolf"?

Down
2—What prophet was "a gatherer of sycamore fruit"?
3—What flower was sacred to Aphrodite?
4—To be indebted to.
5—Lines (abbr.).
7—What is one of marbles used in game of ringer?
8—What poem begins: "The skies they were ashen and sober"?
9—According to tradition, what creatures once saved Rome?
11—What is first name of Miss Davis, dramatic star?
12—What persons might sing a chantey?
13—What was real name of Max Brand, American author?
14—What famous courtesan is titular heroine of an opera?
18—_____ Years Before the Mast"?
20—Sacks.
21—What is Norway's largest city?
22—Motor coach is what?
23—Rear Admiral (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements.)

In Lighter Vein

Simple Solution

When it comes to being forced to take a vacation, Editor W. W. Whitaker of the Grenada County (Miss.) Weekly knows how to make one possible despite the manpower shortage. His front page, except for one gossip column written by the editor, was a five-column ad reading:

"The only way for printers to get a rest is to lock the door and walk out. That's what we are doing this week. In case of emergency, see Harry Greenfield."—Editor & Publisher.

Surprise!

Miss Katherine Nau pounded a typewriter for 45 years while in government service in Washington. Recently she retired and her co-workers presented her with many gifts, one a typewriter.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Henry Boltinoff

"I've got the most amazing secretary now. Wait till I show you her diary!"

Today's Quotation

Men might be better if we better deemed
Of them. The worst way to improve the world
Is to condemn it.

—PHILIP JAMES BAILEY

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Paging Diogenes

(Santa Rosa Press Democrat)
Santa Rosa, Calif.

A week or so ago a group of Santa Rosa Elks' Club members, guests of Floyd D. Darby at Cotati Inn, opened their hearts and their pocketbooks to a young sailor who had lost his wallet containing $80.

Hearing him remark that he had lost his wallet and his money, the clubmen quickly took up a voluntary collection of $60 and pressed it on him.

Was it worth while?

Well, what do you think?

Yesterday, Walter De Maulemeester, the young sailor in question, walked into the Elks' Club.

"Are there any Elks around here?" he asked.

Several members present assured him that they all were.

"Well, my lost wallet has been returned and I want to pay back the $60 a bunch of you fellows gave me," he said.

His lost wallet, the $80 still intact, was returned to him, he told the club members.

"Too bad Diogenes couldn't visit Sonoma County," Darby commented.

NEWS-ITEM— SHOPPING IN THE COUNTRY IS ALMOST AS DIFFICULT AS IN THE CITY.

BUT YOU HAVE A SIGN ON THEM "FOR SALE"
I KNOW, BUT THEY LOOK KINDA PURTY -- I THINK I'LL KEEP 'EM SO I CAN SIT HERE AND LOOK AT 'EM
FOR SALE
PLANTS FOR SALE
I HAVE QUITE AN ORDER HERE - CORN FLAKES, MILK, SUGAR, SOAP, POTA---
CAN YOU COME BACK IN 20 MINUTES, MISTER I'LL BE THROUGH BY THEN
DANCE AT GRANGE HALL SAT NITE
I'LL TAKE THAT PACKAGE OF BREAKFAST FOOD UP THERE
IF I LET YOU HAVE THAT ONE I'LL BE ALL OUT OF IT
SEEDS
I'LL BUY A COUPLE OF THOSE PIGS - WE CAN PUT THEM RIGHT IN THE CAR
I WAS JUST GOIN' FISHIN' DOWN TO BEAVER RIVER - COULD YOU COME BACK NEXT WEEK?
6 WEEK OLD PIGS FOR SALE $5. EACH

The Taffles —*Turtle Talk*

By PALMER

YOU KNOW HOW HARD IT IS NOT TO TOUCH FINGERS TO PAINT TO SEE IF IT'S DRY OR TO OPEN GIFTS BEFORE CHRISTMAS - WELL HENRY HAS THE SAME TROUBLE PASSING UP ECHOES
HELLOOOOO!!!
OWOOOOOO
HELLO
HELLO-O-O-O
HOW ARE YOU
HELLO-O-O!!
HELLO!!
WHO ARE YOU!!
OWOOOOOOOO!!!!!
HELLO-o-o-o!!
IT'S YOUR OWN FAULT! I WANTED TO MOVE LAST SUMMER BUT YOU COULDN'T SEE IT!
Tom Palmer

Tubby and Buddy & Co. —*Let It Rain*

By LE PELLEY

IF THIS RAIN DOESN'T STOP, WE'LL BOTH BE LATE FOR DINNER
I DON'T CARE IF I AM..... WE'RE HAVING CHICKEN...
GOOD-NIGHT!! DON'T YOU LIKE CHICKEN??
OH, YES... BUT WHENEVER WE HAVE CHICKEN WE HAVE COMPANY....
!
AND WHENEVER WE HAVE COMPANY I ALWAYS GET THE NECK!
IT'S A TOUGH WORLD

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog —*Guess We're Due for Some Night Work*

By RODGERS

Huh! I'm not doing so well in this treasure finding business!" I thought when that ol' hound dog deserted me yesterday.
Nor does the Boss seem to be doing much better.
"Our only real clue is that prowler," he told me today.
"And the next time he comes snooping around, it's up to us to be all set and waiting!
Oh! oh!

The Adventures of Waddles —*The Feminine Touch*

By THE HAGERS

HELLO, PETUNIA. I CAN'T START THIS TRACTOR.
LET ME HELP YOU, WADDLES.
WHAT'S WRONG?
A MERE TRIFLE. JUST A LOOSE CONNECTION.
I'LL SHOW YOU HOW IT WORKS, WADDLES.
HOW AM I DOING?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Freeing France

Paris is free! General Koenig's announcement comes as fitting accompaniment to the signing of the Anglo-American-French agreements under which the French Committee of National Liberation takes over civil administration in what may now be called "de-occupied" areas. It comes as the climax of a rapid process in which the French Forces of the Interior have redeemed fourteen departments.

What the freeing of Paris means to Frenchmen everywhere can only be guessed by others. As a center of culture and liberty, Paris had been loved as no other city of the Western World. When the dark shadow of Nazi barbarism and tyranny engulfed the "City of Light" four years ago, millions of men were saddened. It was hard to think of stolid slave masters browsing among the bookstalls and flower markets along the Seine banks, to imagine the brutal criminals in SS uniforms at the Comédie-Française or filling the tables at Café de l'Opéra. The very stones of the Place de la Bastille must have cried out under the boots of hostage-shooters.

But whatever the enslavement of Paris meant to others, to Frenchmen it symbolized their country's defeat and disintegration in 1940. So its liberation must be like another Bastille Day. And the fact that Frenchmen have had active part in breaking the Nazi grip is highly satisfying. The taking of Paris had to wait for the encirclement by General Patton's tanks, but American troops did not take the city itself. That was achieved by 50,000 organized French patriots, aided by hundreds of thousands of *citoyens* armed with clubs and knives as in the French Revolution.

There is credit enough and to spare for all the Allies in this day of special triumph for the French. The liberation movement began when Britain stood so gallantly and so alone in 1940. Hope was kept alive by the courage of General de Gaulle. It gained strength when Russia joined the fight in self-defense. It won a massive support of men and materials at Pearl Harbor. Since the invasion of North Africa two years ago, the French have taken an increasingly larger part in the military operations of the Allies. The moral and military value added by the heroes of the Underground is beyond computation.

Liberation in its full co-operative meaning could not have come without all of these. The actual invasion and the smashing of German military power not only made possible the successful rising of the Maquis, who now appear to be taking over France town by town, but it fed indispensable arms to the Resistance movement—1,000 tons during July. Yet without the continued moral resistance of the French people to Germanization, the Allied task would have been far harder. Without the cooperation of the Committee of Liberation, British-American occupation of France would be a ticklish business. And without French help, the policing of Germany could be a more onerous and prolonged affair.

All these considerations urge that the day of the freeing of Paris be made more than a day of rejoicing. Let us make it also a time for turning thought from past mistakes forward toward opportunities for continued liberation through closer co-operation among French, Britons and Americans.

Mother Cooks

A farmer in the West who, aided by three teen-age children, successfully put in his hay appeared notably industrious to the Associated Press and deservedly got his name in the papers. The farmer is little different from other farmers, unless he be considered fortunate to have teen-age children. (We know one farmer who sees nothing unusual in letting his six-year-old boy drive the tractor up from the fields and back it around under the hay door.)

Instead, it is the farmer's wife who attracted our attention in this little story of wartime adaptability. The story said, all too briefly, that mother cooks.

The midsummer swelter of an urban press bureau is no place to judge the heroic labors of a mother who cooks for a haying crew, and it is only the absurdity of such judgment that relegates the brave woman to a single sentence with an "also-present" inference. Those in the fields and in the mows know all too well the value of Mother's contribution. As they toss up bunches from a midfield knoll they can see her at the woodpile picking up chips in her apron—something to burn up hot and quick, to heat the stove but not the house.

Later the haymakers in the field hear the dinner horn, and look up to see Mother standing in the faint breeze by the kitchen door, wiping her face on her apron hem, hot, tired, lonesome and honestly bedraggled. But the green peas are on the table, tall glasses of milk are poured out, tomatoes and cucumbers are sliced in bowls, hot biscuits and honey are looking for customers, and from the far meadow the crew can almost smell the Duchess apple pies on the sink shelf.

Mother, indeed, cooks—and it was not thoughtful of the Associated Press to mention the fact so fleetingly.

A Question of Fair Play

Attempts to ferret out the facts about Pearl Harbor from pre-court-martial accusations and consequent protests by the accused make one think of two men fencing in the dark.

It is hard to see what public service is performed in the article written for Collier's Magazine by Senator Truman about conditions at Pearl Harbor on the fateful Dec. 7. We thought that Americans some time ago had made up their minds that nothing was to be gained, and that great injustice might be done the men awaiting trial, if private comment and semi-official disclosures on the subject continued to be thrust on public attention.

We have had the Roberts Report, and it has been agreed that the trials should be postponed. It is known that the accused would have preferred to face trial earlier, if national interest did not seem to require delay. The question of the accuracy of Senator Truman's article does not affect the point we wish to stress—that it reflects on a man whose hands are tied.

What is the result of the Truman-Kimmel dispute? Political leaders who believe that the decision to postpone trial is due to errors at Washington as well as at Pearl Harbor feel invited to call the Roberts Report merely a political document, and bitterness and suspicion are fostered all round.

Surely if men who have their honor at stake must wait until court-martial, the rest of us can refrain from attacking them until they have a right to tell their whole story in rebuttal.

Human Reconversion

By a strange irony it occurred that while a high Army general was describing certain military shortages before a Senate committee and blaming the situation very largely on the migration of war workers toward peacetime jobs, a House committee was simultaneously accelerating that migration.

Even those who have felt for some time that the pendulum upon which labor has swung to a few gains in the past decade must inevitably at some time swing back had not expected any such reactionaryism as is presently being displayed by the House Ways and Means Committee in considering the George bill for unemployment compensation.

It will be recalled that the Senate had two proposals before it, the Kilgore plan for Federally administered compensation during the upset reconversion period, and the George bill retaining States' rights. The George bill was passed, and this newspaper recommended that the House might usefully liberalize the payments made by some of the States and extend the period covered by all the States.

That would not have given labor the Federal protection and uniformity and coherent planning that it wanted, but we felt a realistic and living rate of compensation, with protection over about a year, would help them stem the present rush away from war plants.

Even liberalized after that fashion, the George bill presented a rather lukewarm mobilization of American resources and planning to meet the readjustments so clearly ahead. But it did contain provisions for resettling indigent, migrant war workers, and for retraining into useful lines those requiring such training to get jobs.

Now the Ways and Means Committee has voted to strike even those provisions from the bill!

The question that Congress is not very successfully wrestling with is how can we (a) assure jittery war workers that as much cooperative effort and enthusiasm is to be put into orderly demobilization as was put into mobilization, (b) actually devote the country's immense energies and resources to that end.

Let's Play Fair

WE EXPECT THEM TO GO ALL THE WAY—
TOKYO
BERLIN
SHOULDN'T WE DO THE SAME?
THE WAR'S ABOUT OVER- LET'S QUIT AND GET A GOOD PEACE-TIME JOB WHILE THE GETTING'S GOOD!
Gropper

More Midsummer Madness

By Robert R. Mullen

Well, it is a source of some delight that the art critics did not rise in wrath over my recent comments on iron statuary. They have a way of hurling themselves at intruders on their preserves, and I can tell you that the average critic—no, there are no averages among critics!—is not a delightful person to tangle with.

If you inquire, ever so politely, how they can assume to criticize a play when they couldn't possibly write one, they will blandly toss you one of their brethren's *bons mots* (their quips have a way of quickly becoming common property, but I believe it really belongs to G. B. S.) to the effect that while they cannot lay an egg they can judge an omelet far better than a hen.

This is not to agree, or even hint, that critics are always right. They are not, as the record will show. In this regard, an incident of some years back may provide amusing illustration.

I came across it in the old newspaper file room of the Boston Public Library, and if you ask me why I was in such an unlikely place, I will tell you that I happened upon one of those little squibs in Reader's Digest that so startled me that in looking back I still regard it as a turning point in my career—for up to that moment I had not liked Boston.

* * *

This squib said that in staid old Boston in the year 1872 a band of 2,000 musicians, a chorus of 10,000 voices, augmented by 100 Boston firemen whanging at 100 iron anvils and assisted with sundry church bells and cannon, had rendered the Anvil Chorus from "Il Trovatore."

Having observed the crowd that emerges from Symphony Hall on Friday afternoons, this seemed incredible. But clutching at straws for one wisp of really uninhibited activity in the years after the Tea Party, I actually dug up the newspapers of 1872.

And it is true. They had mammoth Peace Jubilees, one in 1869 to celebrate return of peace after the Civil War, and in 1872 to mark the end of the Franco-Prussian war Johann Strauss came from Vienna, they had the firemen, cannon, etc. — but all that is another story, which I would love to retell. (It is fun to be urged.) However, to get back to our critics. The second Jubilee was a week-long affair, and the big New York papers sent up their music critics.

There was a natural rivalry between Boston and New York and it was an age, a very pleasant age it must have been, too, of personal journalism. So it was that the gentleman from Mr. Bennett's Herald felt free to make some observations about the Boston girls.

They were rather spare and plain, he said, or, as we would remark in today's lingo, wore flat-heeled shoes and had a purpose in life.

The Boston papers did not immediately leap at this affront to their young womanhood, but we can presume they were on the alert for a return stab. For the very next night, when the principal coloratura of the Jubilee made a change in her program—but let the Boston Globe of the day tell it:

"Madame Peshka-Leutner was to sing a grand aria from Mozart's 'Magic Flute,' instead of which she sang Proch's 'Air and Variations,' and the majority of the audience, ignorant of the change, went away in the belief they had listened to one of the great master's compositions.

* * *

"Even the sapient and intensely critical representative of the New York Herald fell into the trap and telegraphed that journal an account of how Madame Leutner sang Mozart's air. This is highly amusing when the dogmatic and would-be sarcastic tone of his speech is taken into consideration.

"The cynical grumbler of the New York World exhibited equal knowledge in the matter and the representative of the Sun kept him company. But the critic of the New York Times surpasses all his brethren in the remarks he makes on the subject.

"He says: 'The second victory of the day was won by Madame Peshka-Leutner, whose delivery of the grand air from *Il Flauto Magico* gave birth to tumultuous demonstrations of delight. Her exceedingly high soprano voice filled the building and even those who listened most remote must have lost little of her facile and brilliant execution of Mozart's florid composition.'

"Why," groaned the Globe, "could not these New York journals send us critics who know the difference between Proch and Mozart?"

The New York Herald flung back: "Boston just now is a delightful place of amusement; but to those of finer sensibilities that huge slaughterhouse of delicacy and refinement is a place of torture, from which, after the first sensation of novelty has passed, they seek to escape."

Ah, well, the old boys had their fun, didn't they?

Peace by Air Power

The Bookshelf

Frederick Palmer, veteran foreign correspondent, enters the long list of those who have written about the postwar period with IT CAN BE DONE THIS TIME (New York: Scribners. $2.75). The author's main thesis—that the continuance of civilization as we now know it is dependent upon our finding a way to secure peace—is one with which few readers will disagree.

Mr. Palmer believes that the lessons of history are too important to be overlooked, and he has moved from Ancient Greece to the aeroplane of the future to furnish background for the first two sections of his book. These sections discuss three "long, constructive periods of peace" to prove that It Has Been Done, and that evil days will befall us If It Is Not Done again. The remainder of the book, about 70 per cent, contains the author's plan for establishing and guaranteeing a lasting peace.

* * *

His plan provides that when the end of the war is imminent, Stalin, Churchill, and Roosevelt issue a "directive"—a general plan upon which they are agreed the peace must eventually be established. Secondly, they would establish, and have ready for convening the moment the war is over, an inter-Allied peace commission. This commission would follow the broad outlines of the directive during the cooling-off period which must be observed if we are to write a lasting peace.

Finally, the world would be divided into three spheres of influence—United States, Russian, and British. These spheres would be policed, and all preparations for war stamped out, by the air forces of the three countries. The author believes this would be practicable because there are no basic causes for friction or disagreement among the three nations.

The section in which he discusses the fundamental policies and objectives of the three nations is one of the most worth-while of all. But the book is rambling, and is burdened with needless detail, and littered with historical facts and interpretations. Many of the facts, too, are irrelevant, while certain of the interpretations will probably be questioned by historians.

* * *

It is inevitable that this study should be compared with Allan Michie's recently published "Keep The Peace Through Air Power." There is a good deal of similarity in the general plans recommended. Both authors emphasize the efficiency of air power as an instrument for international control; both suggest that air power would be the least brutal means of preventing treaty violations, and both mention the comparatively light burden on the world's peacetime economy.

There is disagreement in regard to specific details. Mr. Michie, for example, favors a truly international air force, whereas Mr. Palmer would turn the job over to the three nations, allowing them the only military air forces.

R. A. B.

Women, a Conference and the Peace

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Mary Hornaday

Women were present in thought, though not in body, at the Dumbarton Oaks security conference this week.

Probably there was some disappointment among women round the world because there was no woman sitting with the 39 men around the U-shaped table when the sessions began Monday. Those who have been urging a "woman at the peace table" must have realized that this was the nearest thing to a peace table the world has had to date.

Congresswomen asked where they were. Said Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers (R), of Massachusetts, "I believe that many women have made a great study over a period of years of postwar security, and I should think that the conferees would welcome such persons." Margaret Chase Smith (R), of Maine, remarked that "qualified women expect to serve and have a right to serve in international groups and take part in international conversations." Representative Clare Boothe Luce (R), of Connecticut, said it was "difficult to believe that there are no women with the qualifications needed at Dumbarton Oaks."

Be that as it may, it should be recognized that the qualifications for Dumbarton Oaks are strictly technical. The delegates are not talking here about ideals, but about machinery. They are discussing not so much how to abolish war as about what to do when it breaks out.

Just because women are not at Dumbarton Oaks does not mean they will not have a real part in the peace this time. They may still be the world's leading peacemakers though they have nothing to do with the routine of setting up the peace-machine. On them to a large extent will depend a share of the success of the Conference even though they are not represented in person.

Women's role in the peace was directly referred to by Secretary of State Cordell Hull when he said, "Peace, like liberty, requires constant devotion and ceaseless vigilance. . . . Peace also requires institutions through which the will to peace can be translated into action. The devising of such institutions is a challenge to the wisdom and ingenuity of men and women everywhere."

He might have gone further and recognized as did Mrs. Vera Micheles Dean, Research Director of the Foreign Policy Association, in a survey this week that the success of any security organization will "ultimately depend on the will to collaborate—in small and tedious things no less than in large and spectacular ones."

No great controversy is likely to develop at Dumbarton Oaks. There is unanimity on the need for an international postwar organization. Women might like to be there to help in the decisions but the biggest job, can be done right in home neighborhoods.

What is it? First and foremost, to make the American people see that their national interests do not necessarily conflict with the need for international collaboration.

There is still much fear in the United States that this country is going to lose its sovereignty. Naturally, if we are going to co-operate with other nations we will have to give up some of our own independence to make decisions.

"If the American people should decide that it is more consonant with our national interests to make certain adjustments in relations with other countries, that," says Mrs. Dean, "would not be a derogation to, but an exercise of, sovereignty. In other words, the United States is its own master in deciding to surrender something to get greater benefits in return."

President Roosevelt has made it clear that he does not contemplate the creation of a superstate with a military force at its disposal, but has in mind the pooling of national forces. Where the United States will have to surrender part of its sovereignty will be in giving the international organization authority to decide where these forces should be used.

In her travels around the country talking foreign affairs, Mrs. Dean has found that "much spadework will have to be done before peoples can be persuaded that national interests . . . can be better advanced by international rather than national methods."

Women did not get a place at the Dumbarton Oaks table, but if they follow Mrs. Dean's rallying cry, they won't sulk long.

Big Powers and Small Nations

Toward Tomorrow: A Peace Aims Feature

By Carlyle Morgan

Let us go back a bit.

It was not a small-power conflict that started this war. It was not the united strength of Great Powers that exposed the small nations to the furies of the blitzkrieg. The cause of the war was a conflict among big Powers. This conflict was primarily between Germany and Russia, but fundamentally between Germany and all other big Powers with European influence. What exposed the small nations to calamity was disunity among the peaceable Great Powers.

The significance of this fact is not altered by adding that Germany was in conflict with many small nations, too.

Delegates to the Dumbarton Oaks Conference may properly proceed on this premise: A world so organized—or rather so disorganized—that war between big nations looms up every generation is a world safe for nobody, not for big peoples and certainly not for small ones. The delegates may usefully recall the history of the years between the wars, in which Allied disunity—big-power disunity—encouraged a resurgence of aggressive political power in Germany, and prevented any equal concentration of power from developing outside Germany.

The lesson of those years is that if big nations do not combine their power after this war, they will simply enter once more into competition on the power plane, and each small country will be forced to align itself with whatever big Power achieves preponderant influence in its geographical area.

International organization cannot promise to remove entirely this element of competition by the big and gravitation by the small. It should, however, be able to limit the field of competition, and to keep it from breaking into war; even, indeed, to infuse new elements of justice into it.

It is true that small nations have often eyed fearfully the prospect of some new alliance or agreement between their big neighbors. There was always a chance that the agreement contained terms for partitioning or eliminating some small nation from the international scene, or at least for robbing it of economic rights. Naturally, the habit of watchfulness prevails among small states, as among liberal and honest individuals in large nations who do not want their own governments made parties to international brigandage.

The conference at Dumbarton Oaks does not, however, deserve to be put in a suspicious light. It aims now only at exploring the possibilities for organizing security against aggression. Small nations will have a voice in later conferences. Meanwhile, it is not likely that a framework for international police action will have much direct bearing on specific rights of small nations, except possibly the questionable right to be neutral in the face of a threat to the peace of the community. Political settlements, such as the postwar boundary of Poland, for example, will hardly be greatly affected by a decision on policing the peace.

But taking Poland as the least encouraging example of what may come out of a four-power agreement on world security, we can see this: Without such an agreement, Poland may be wholly dependent on Russia to guarantee her new frontiers. Poland in return will have to be ready to defend Russia against aggression, and will have to do so with aid chiefly from the Russian orbit. A four-power commitment to a system of world security, including the small nations, should help to secure Poland against that ordeal. If the ordeal does, nevertheless, present itself, Poland's burden should be lighter because of the military support available from a world community organized round a hard core of power.

If this conclusion is justified—and I believe it is—then the proper emphasis as between small nations and big ones in postwar organization is already clearly indicated.

Our first objective must be the unity of the Great Powers rather than the rights of the small ones.

There is really nothing brutal, or even callous, in this approach, for the unity of the great and the rights of the small are not opposite quantities. Big-power unity today stands as the most reliable means to desired ends, and among those ends we must and do place the rights of small peoples.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.

Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year $12.00 — Three months $3.00
Six months 6.00 — One month 1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington 4, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City 18.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 1.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco 5.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 650 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles 14.
EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York ..... 500 Fifth Avenue, New York 18
Chicago ..... 333 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago 1
Detroit, 3-101 General Motors Building, Detroit 2
Miami ..... 1239 Ingraham Building, Miami 32
St. Louis ..... 611 Olive Street, St. Louis 1
Kansas City ..... 1002 Walnut Street, Kansas City 6
San Francisco, 625 Market Street, San Francisco 5
Los Angeles, 650 S. Grand Avenue, Los Angeles 14
Seattle ..... 1326 Fifth Avenue, Seattle 1
London ..... Burwood House, Caxton St., S. W. 1
Geneva ..... 16 rue du Mont Blanc
Australia and New Zealand: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS

NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City 18.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 1.
WESTERN: 650 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles 14.
SAN FRANCISCO: 625 Market Street, San Francisco 5.
EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Boston 15, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly